

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

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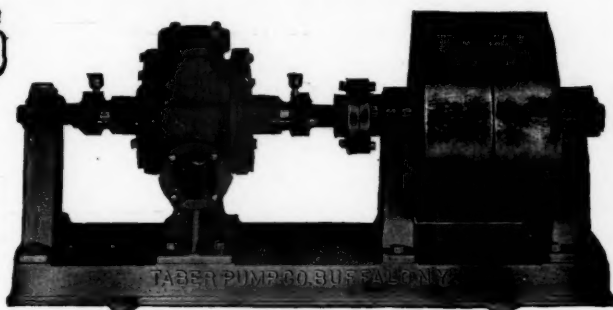
FEBRUARY 12, 1916

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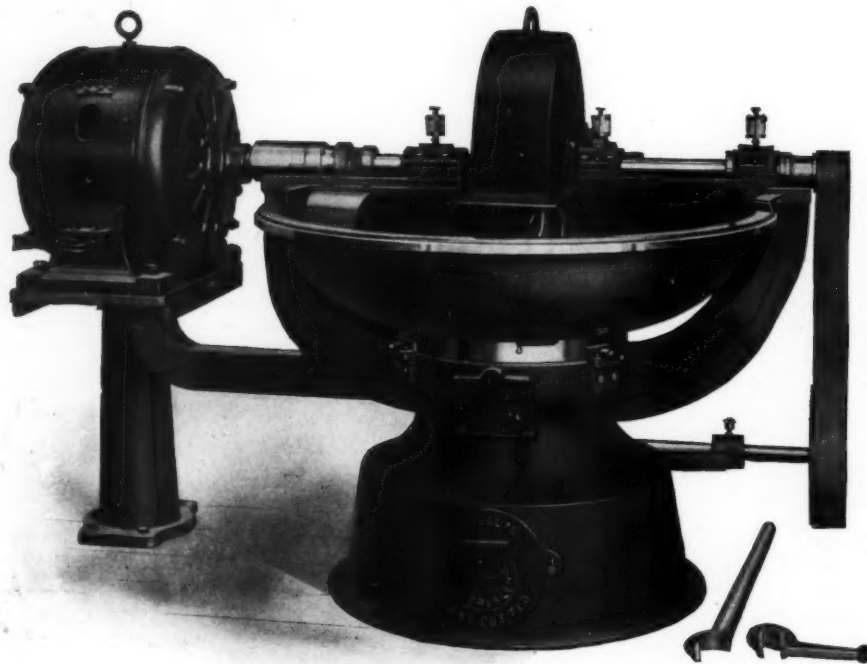


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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 7.

MEAT PRODUCT EXPORTS IN 1915.

The official government report of exports of meat products for December and for the calendar year 1915 has only just been made public. According to government figures the exports of principal meat and dairy products during 1915 aggregated in value \$250,033,196, compared to only \$128,283,438 in the previous year. This large increase was due, of course, to war orders and war conditions abroad. It was the greatest year's total in many years.

Exports of fresh beef actually increased almost 900 per cent. compared to the previous year, aggregating some 262 million pounds, as compared to 31 million pounds in 1914. How much of this was re-exported South American beef is not stated, but the amount was large. Exports of canned beef increased from 30 to 70 million pounds, and pickled beef from 23 to 43 million pounds.

Exports of bacon jumped from 183 to 520 million pounds for the year, while exports of hams and shoulders increased from 140 to 263 million pounds. Lard exports showed but a small increase, the growth in foreign trade being chiefly in meats needed for war consumption. A synopsis of exports of meat products for the year, compared to the preceding twelve months, showing volume and value, is as follows:

	1915.	1914.
Beef, canned, lbs.	70,535,406	30,671,206
Beef, canned, value.	\$10,985,654	\$4,887,395
Beef, fresh, lbs.	262,003,348	31,245,438
Beef, fresh, value.	\$33,510,989	\$3,879,468
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	43,077,082	23,675,266
Beef, pickled, etc., value.	\$4,589,378	\$2,363,512
Oleo oil, lbs.	108,760,163	75,144,527
Oleo oil, value.	\$13,011,799	\$8,918,130
Bacon, lbs.	520,831,469	183,330,566
Bacon, value.	\$69,305,517	\$25,431,039
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	263,974,615	140,262,606
Hams and shoulders, value.	\$36,976,338	\$20,512,547
Lard, lbs.	450,068,528	434,888,153
Lard, value.	\$48,107,072	\$48,249,286
Neutral lard, lbs.	35,596,318	21,897,471
Neutral lard, value.	\$4,006,840	\$2,429,918
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	78,981,741	37,235,166
Pork, pickled, etc., value.	\$8,404,843	\$4,071,828
Lard compounds, lbs.	59,974,603	58,397,023
Lard compounds, value.	\$5,289,685	\$5,243,074

A synopsis of exports for December, compared to a year ago, is as follows:

	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1914.
Beef, canned, lbs.	1,573,376	4,901,691
Beef, canned, value.	\$390,020	\$655,048
Beef, fresh, lbs.	27,296,688	6,594,348
Beef, fresh, value.	\$3,294,111	\$707,070
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	2,932,080	2,951,080
Beef, pickled, etc., value.	\$266,548	\$308,625
Oleo oil, lbs.	9,890,271	3,493,848
Oleo oil, value.	\$1,175,171	\$412,276
Bacon, lbs.	55,005,666	21,214,425
Bacon, value.	\$7,686,976	\$2,948,311
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	21,731,527	11,326,670
Hams and shoulders, value.	\$3,235,133	\$1,731,895
Lard, lbs.	46,134,309	36,009,358
Lard, value.	\$4,863,207	\$3,970,039
Neutral lard, lbs.	4,341,336	1,614,602
Neutral lard, value.	\$504,821	\$155,479
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	13,506,794	3,231,362
Pork, pickled, etc., value.	\$1,479,923	\$332,339
Lard compounds, lbs.	3,735,056	7,002,212
Lard compounds, value.	\$359,959	\$578,891

PACKERS ARGUE AGAINST FREIGHT INCREASES

No Fixed Relationship Exists Between Livestock and Meat Rates

A number of important briefs have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington in the case of the packers against the attempt of the railroads to raise rates on packinghouse products under the guise of rate readjustment according to mileage in the Central Freight Association Territory. Armour & Company, Swift & Company, Morris & Company, Sulzberger & Sons Company and various Iowa packers have made their arguments, and others are expected.

The commodities upon which the carriers propose to advance rates, which are now under suspension, are fresh meats, boneless chucks, shank meats, neck meats, beef and pork trimmings, salted; hog meats packed in ice or salt, or both, consisting of hams, shoulders, sides and other hog meats in bulk; bulk cured meats, consisting of dry, salted, smoked and sweet pickled meats; packed cured meats, which include all cured and manufactured meat products in packages.

According to the Armour brief, the basis of rates proposed by the carriers would result in almost all cases in increases over the present rates on fresh meat. The present rate from Chicago to Buffalo, for instance, is 28.4 cents per 100 pounds, while the proposed rate would be 30.6 cents per 100 pounds. The present rate from Chicago to Indianapolis is 16.8 cents, and the proposed rate would be 20.5 cents.

This brief also sets forth that while there are no advances proposed in the rates on boneless chucks, hog meats and bulk cured meats from Chicago and East St. Louis to Cleveland, Columbus and points east thereof, including Western terminal points, an increase would nevertheless result from the proposed increase in the minimum weight from 28,000 to 30,000 pounds.

This brief claims, however, that very material advances will result in the territory west of Cleveland and Columbus in the rates on boneless chuck and bulk cured meats, because of the fact that the rates upon these commodities are now the same as the rates on packed cured meats, which are less than fifth class, and it is proposed to advance these rates to the fourth class basis.

For instance, it is pointed out, the present rate from Chicago to Cincinnati on these commodities is 12.6 per 100 pounds, while under the proposed adjustment the rate would become 17.9 per 100 pounds. The

present rate to Indianapolis is 9.5 per 100 pounds, and the proposed rate is 14.7 cents.

In this territory also the rates upon packed cured meats will be advanced upon the present basis up to the fifth class basis. The present rate to Cincinnati, for instance, is 12.6 cents, while the proposed rate is 15.8 cents per 100 pounds. Citations covering 116 pages are given in support of this argument.

Relationship Between Meat and Cattle Rates.

In a brief of 111 pages Swift & Company take direct issue with the claim of the carriers that in the Eastern livestock case the commission established a relationship of 144 per cent. between the rates on fresh meat and cattle from Central Freight Association territory to Trunk Line territory; that there was no sound reasons why the relationship established by the commission on these commodities from Chicago to New York would not be equally proper if applied to the rates within Central Freight Association territory; and that, consequently, the carriers are justified by the decision in the Eastern livestock case in the publication and maintenance of rates on fresh meats within Central Freight Association territory which shall be 144 per cent. of the rates on cattle promulgated by the commission.

The arguments of the railroads are opposed at great length and by impressive tables of figures by Swift & Company. Their brief seeks to demonstrate that the commission did not undertake to establish a relationship between the rates on fresh meats and cattle to New York, but merely approved certain increases which it found to be reasonable in the rates on each class of traffic. Having failed to determine what the relationship should be in the Eastern livestock case, material advances in the rates on fresh meat within Central Freight Association territory should not be permitted merely because they will establish a relationship which happens, for the time being, to exist at New York.

It is also claimed that there is no transportation reason for a fixed and universal relationship between the rates on cattle or other classes of livestock, and the rates on fresh meats. If the commission, merely by approving certain proposed advances to New York, fixed a relationship to that point, it has with equal authority fixed many other and widely different relationships in other parts of the country.

If any definite and fixed relationship is proper, it is a relationship between the rates on packinghouse products and fresh meats, rather than between the rates on livestock and fresh meats. A proper relationship between the rates on packinghouse products and fresh meat would not only justify no increases in the fresh meat rates in Central Freight Association territory, but would require material reductions in those rates.

Arguments Advanced in Other Briefs.

The joint brief of Morris & Company and Sulzberger & Sons Company sets forth a pithy statement of facts, which is in part as follows:

The history of the present adjustment of rates shows no abnormal adjustments in support of the alleged lack of uniformity.

The mere showing of a lack of uniformity in any rate adjustment does not justify advances ranging from 3.8 per cent. to as much as 88.7 per cent. on the minimum car.

Respondents made no attempt to show that the present rates are not remunerative.

No attempt was made by the carriers to show their need of additional revenue on this, or any other traffic, nor was any showing made as to their financial status.

The ton-mile earnings from dressed meats are higher than the other seven general divisions of selected commodities, notwithstanding that the average haul of dressed meat is materially greater than of the other commodities.

Meat products under the present rates earn for the carriers a greater revenue per ton mile or per car mile than any other commodity moving in similar volume.

The density of traffic in the Central Freight Association territory justifies the lowest possible rates and results in ideal operating conditions.

The present rates on meats in the territory under discussion are higher than rates established by the commission and by carriers in the West Trunk Line territory, notwithstanding the relatively greater tonnage of meat products and all freight in the Central Freight Association territory.

FEDERAL COLD STORAGE TIME LIMIT PROPOSED

Revival of Impractical and Dangerous Type of Legislation

Radical cold storage legislation, with the now exploded idea of a time limit safeguard as the principal feature, has again been introduced in Congress. Congressman Cary, of Wisconsin, has been induced to father the bill, which is practically the same as the old McKellar bill introduced in the last Congress, which had a thorough hearing and was put away in a pigeonhole as impractical and unfair.

The Cary bill, which was introduced on January 21 and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture, specifies a time limit for the storage of meats, poultry, game, eggs, butter, etc. The time limits allowed indicate the ignorance of conditions possessed by the author of the bill. Such a measure enacted into law would not only do great damage to the packing and produce industries, but it would serve to make prices higher and good products scarcer for the consumer.

A reading of the bill is sufficient to indicate its radical and impractical character. Sections 1 and 2 read as follows:

A bill to prevent the sale or transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of articles of food held in cold storage for more than the time herein specified, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no adulterated or misbranded food product not conforming to the requirements and restrictions of this Act and the regulations made under its authority shall extend into interstate or foreign commerce or be sold or offered for sale within the District of Columbia or within any district, territory, or possession of the United States.

Sec. 2. That any of the hereinafter-named articles of food which have been held in cold storage for more than the period hereinafter designated, to wit:

Beef, or the manufactures or products thereof, seven months;

Veal, or the manufactures or products thereof, four months;

Pork, or the manufactures or products thereof, four months;

Sheep, or the manufactures or products thereof, four months;

Lambs, or the manufactures or products thereof, three months;

Poultry, or the manufactures or products thereof, three months;

Game, or the manufactures or products thereof, three months;

Fish, or the manufactures or products thereof, three months;

Eggs, or the manufactures or products thereof, three months;

Butter, or the manufactures or products thereof, three months;

or any article of food which having been held in cold storage for any period of time has been removed therefrom and returned again to cold storage shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this Act.

Section 3 provides for the labelling of all stored products with the date of packing and the time of storage. It also forbids re-storage. Section 4 forbids misbranding. Section 5 defines "cold storage" as longer than 10 days at 40 degrees Fahr. or below. Section 6 provides that frozen products must be sold frozen, and cannot be thawed out and sold. Other sections provide for wholesomeness, etc., and for regulations and penalties.

Comments on this Measure from an Expert.

Theodore O. Vilter, one of the recognized authorities of this country and the world on refrigeration, who is personally acquainted with Congressman Cary, has written him the following characteristic letter on this bill:

Hon. Wm. J. Cary, M. C.,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: My attention has been called to your bill H. R. 9674.

Now, my dear Mr. Cary, I am afraid that you are starting something that is not just exactly right, and it is not in justice to the people.

Just to illustrate that to you from my own experience. We have a number of chickens, and about the end of April my wife gathers one box of eggs, and during that month maybe two boxes more, and then the next few weeks she gathers some more, and they are then carried to the Mansfield cold storage plant here in Milwaukee, who take care of those eggs for us.

At the beginning of December, when the eggs begin to get scarce, my wife gets a case, and at Christmas time when the cookies are wanted she gets another case, and the third case comes along about January 15, and there was not a single egg in the whole lot that was bad.

Now, if we put those eggs in cold storage during the end of April and the month of May, under the terms of your bill, we would have to take them out in August, when the hens are still busy laying eggs, so they would not do us any good at all. I think that you will just have to rectify your bill a little on that line, otherwise when I meet you in Milwaukee the next time, I will have to get my wife busy to talk to you, and she will lay the law down to you for interfering with her business.

Now, of course, in this business of my wife there is no money consideration at all. It is merely so that she has the eggs when she wants them, when the hens are taking their annual rest. But other people would be deprived of that pleasure, and they would have to pay a prohibitive price, and instead of you doing something real good for the public at large with your bill, you are hurting them.

Now, I do not want you to take my word for it at all, but if you will just step over to the Department of Agriculture, I know from my connection with the American Association of Refrigeration, and being president at this time of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, I have been in touch with the Department of Agriculture from time to time, and I know what kind of work they are doing, and if you will ask from Dr. Pennington, who has made exhaustive tests on the storage of poultry, and I know there are other experts in the Department of Agriculture, like Dr. Stubenrauch, they can tell you all about it as to the length of time that it is safe to carry them.

It is all right for you to think of the public at large, and that regulations are in order, but with these regulations it would seem to me that the Government, which is spending large sums of money every year to find the proper solution for such regulations, can give you all the information about it, as to the storage of food products and as to the length of time that it is safe to carry them.

If you will kindly consult with the Department of Agriculture they will surely assist you in framing a law for regulation of cold storage goods that will stand, and you will not find a single cold storage man in that line of business who will oppose it. But the way your bill stands now you are going to have objections from all parts of the country.

I am just writing this to you, Mr. Cary, because I know you personally, and I do not like to see you fall down completely on such a law, that I am sure will not be satisfactory to the people. I could go into every one of the points mentioned in the bill, but it is not necessary in my opinion, because all you have to do is to step over to the Department of Agriculture and take that bill up with them, and then frame it in a shape that it will go through. The people in the cold storage line realize that regulations are necessary, but with such objectionable features as you have at the present time the bill will not go through. With kindest regards, and wishing you success, I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

THEO. O. VILTER.

FOOT AND MOUTH CONDITIONS GOOD.

There has been no new case of foot-and-mouth disease since January 22. Christian country, and Libertyville township, in Lake county, Illinois, are the only affected spots in the country.

It is understood that the federal Department of Agriculture hopes to reopen the Union Stock Yards at Chicago within a week or two for all purposes. At present, and for a long time, the Yards have been free area for the handling of animals for slaughter only. When the new order goes into effect the only restriction will be in regard to cattle coming from the two affected spots referred to, and even then the authorities will pass all cattle from those localities when a federal certification is obtained.

HANDLING PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS

Points for Small Packers on Treating By-Products

By George E. Dyck.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the thirteenth of a series of articles on the systematic treatment of packing-house by-products which have been appearing in the columns of *The National Provisioner* from time to time. The plan is to take up by-products of the meat industry from the beginning to the end of the meat producing process, and to show the smaller packer, especially, how they may be systematically handled and economically utilized.]

Articles already published have treated of the handling of stockyard offal, blood and fertilizer materials, fats and greases, catch basins and tankage.]

Stick.

"Stick" or concentrated tankage is virtually an overcooked glue, or an impure beef extract, because it contains all of the soluble portions of the bones and the meat scraps which are originally contained in the tanks. Where no glue is made, the water from the bone vats is run together with that obtained from the pressure tanks, and both are then worked up into "stick."

Generally speaking, the smallest packing-house or rendering plant will find it to its advantage to install a "stick" machine, since the installation is comparatively inexpensive and as the operation of the same is practically automatic and does not require an appreciable amount of steam. The exhaust steam created at almost every plant is enough to run this machine.

A vacuum evaporator of as low a capacity as 500 gallons per hour can be secured at small expense, while the product is a high grade of ammoniate and will be obtained in quantities ranging from 25 to 33 per cent. of the total tankage produced. The ammonia content varies from 13 to 15 per cent., whereas the price of this ammonia is usually the same as that paid for regular tankage.

Tankage without the "stick" rarely analyzes above 9 per cent. of ammonia, and seldom 10 per cent. The "stick" produced will run this ammonia up to 11 per cent., converting the low-grade tankage into high-grade product, with consequent advance of the ammonia value and a greater price per ton for the tankage.

For the utilization of the tankwater in smaller plants a vacuum evaporator is required. Besides this an auxiliary mixer is mixed with a solution of copperas or where installed, wherein the evaporated "stick" is solid, powdered copperas is dumped into the heavy "stick" before the latter is fed into the drier together with the tankage.

The copperas and the mixer are omitted in some instances, however, it being preferred, in order to avoid subsequent caking, to add the copperas to the tankwater direct. However, this method has many disadvantages, for which reason a mixer should be installed. The evaporated "stick" must be kept near its boiling point in this mixer in order to facilitate the solution of the copperas.

In larger plants, or where abnormal amounts of "stick" are produced, a "stick" roll will be necessary, wherein the evaporated material is dried to a moisture content of approximately 5 per cent. The general run of tankage will easily absorb up to 35 per cent. of its own weight of a "stick" of about 28 degs. B. Where more "stick" is manufactured the "stick" roll becomes a necessity. Otherwise the heavy "stick" is fed into the tankage before the latter is fed into the drier.

It has been found that some types of driers will handle less of the "stick" in this manner than other types in which a rapid agitation of the mass is secured by the rapid revolution of the paddles, which are fastened onto a shaft which extends through the entire length of the drier.

This drier consists usually of three tubes, which are riveted into a boiler. Coal fuel or steam is applied and the pressure brought to from 60 to 80 pounds per square inch, according to the safety of the installation. These driers are continuously fed and deliver the dried material in the same manner, whereas another type is a batch machine, holding from one to two tons of the tankage at one time. The slow agitation in these latter driers appears to be responsible for the heavy incrustation which is usually formed therein when over 15 per cent. of "stick" is mixed with the tankage.

The evaporators are of the usual vacuum type where the tankwater is reduced to about 28 deg. B. It is not advisable to reduce the "stick" to a heavier consistency, for the reason that such a procedure would require a prolonged boiling, and that such a further concentration is more readily performed in the drier thereafter.

It must be understood that a tankwater containing, say, 6 per cent. of total solids will part with the first portions of the water at a very rapid rate, whereas the later portions are more difficult to evaporate. This evaporation diminishes in an increased ratio until the last portions of the water cling to the "stick" most tenaciously.

The purpose of the addition of copperas to the "stick" is the prevention of liquefaction after the "stick" has been dried. This material is very hygroscopic and absorbs the moisture from the atmosphere very readily, whereas the admixture of copperas at the ratio of about 10 per cent. will prevent this absorption almost entirely.

Where the "stick" is to be stored and shipped as such, a larger amount of copperas must be added, until its percentage reaches 20 per cent. and over. This will, of course, reduce the percentage of ammonia, but since such a "stick" is required at times no other recourse is at hand. Pure "stick" analyzes about 16 per cent. of ammonia, while the addition of the copperas reduces this to from 13 to 15 per cent., according to the amount of the chemical so added and according to the purity of the tank of the tankwater in the first place.

Keeping Down the Fat Content.

With regard to the fat content of the dried "stick" it stands to reason that the percentage of fat should be kept at the lowest, and it has been found that this can easily be kept below one-half of 1 per cent. Proper skimming of the tankwater in the storage vat, and while the water is kept near its boiling point, either by means of exhaust or live steam, will accomplish this end.

Another source of fat in the finished product may be found in the emulsion of the tankwater with the fat which had occurred in the cooking tank. This defect must be

laid at the door of the tank man, who will be responsible for this loss.

Where "stick" rolls are used the material, dropping from the same, is sometimes ground by itself and then mixed with the ground tankage in such a proportion as may be required for a certain customer, who has stipulated the tankage to run a certain percentage of ammonia. In most cases, however, the unground "stick" is mixed with the unground tankage and the mixture dumped into the mill for grinding. In this manner a very uniform product is obtained.

Sour tankwater is a source of great annoyance because of the fact that the water will foam in the vacuum machine. Some extraneous fat added to the water will overcome this to some extent. However, it is the better policy to prevent the souring which is accomplished by the heat left on the water while waiting for its evaporation. Sour water, moreover, will lose some ammonia in the drying process, and the stability imparted to it by the copperas will be impaired.

Where a double-effect evaporator is installed the heat which is supplied by exhaust steam is led into the first effect while the second effect is heated by the vapors arising in the first one, which vapors are conducted into the steam chest of the former. The vacuum maintained in the first effect is usually from 15 to 18 inches, while that of the second is run as high as possible. With a good installation and under satisfactory working conditions the latter vacuum easily can be maintained at from 28 to 30 inches.

Besides the tight joints and connections the condenser is frequently the source of great trouble. A good supply of cold water must be at hand, while economy demands that the water flowing from the condenser into the hot well should be but moderately warm, 80 degs. Fahr., or thereabouts. It will be of advantage to have the hot well located somewhat in excess of the required distance from the level of the condenser, in order always to be able of securing the desired vacuum in the second effect.

Where the distance is too short the vacuum will be lowered and the water from the hot well will be drawn into the vacuum machine after the equilibrium has been reached. It must be borne in mind that the water standing in the pipe and connecting between the top of the condenser and the surface of the hot well is quite warm, and does not weigh as much as if the water were cold, hence it does not hold up to the calculated vacuum as cold water would.

The elevation above sea level is also to be taken into consideration when the level of the hot well is being determined. However, it will be found in most instances that there is enough height in the building to overcome any serious difficulty from this source, and it is advisable, therefore, to allow a few extra feet rather than to spoil the efficiency of an otherwise good installation.

[The fourteenth in this series of articles on "Handling Packinghouse Products," will deal with concentrated tankage or "stick." It will appear in an early issue of *The National Provisioner*.]

THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through *The National Provisioner's* "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.]—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

HUNGARIAN OR AUSTRIAN SAUSAGE.

The following inquiry is at hand from a reader in an Eastern city:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I should like to know where I can get directions for making a good variety of Hungarian sausage.

Hungarian or Austrian style sausage may be made as follows: Use fresh pork trimmings, 400 lbs.; fresh beef trimmings, 200 lbs. For seasoning take caraway seed, 8 ozs.; black pepper, 3 lbs.; garlic, 5 ozs.; salt, 18 lbs.; sugar, 3 lbs.; saltpeter, 12 ozs. Stuff in No. 1 wide or stump hog casings to link 7 inches long. Cook in the smokehouse at 120 to 170 degs. Fahr. In smoking start at a minimum temperature and gradually increase to the maximum.

WILTSHIRE SIDES.

The following inquiry is from one of our readers in the West:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We are considering the production of Wiltshire sides, and we would greatly appreciate your experience in this line, by publishing a test giving the percentage of Wiltshire sides, percentage of outside cuts, heads, gut fat, back, bones, kidneys, livers, tails and feet, etc., figuring on 150 pound average hogs.

Wiltshire sides consist of side, ham and shoulder in one piece, and usually singed, though scalded Wilts are in demand also. The shoulder blade is pulled out, the shoulder trimmed square, same as a Cumberland, and the foot cut off. The hip bone of the ham is taken out, exposing the socket bone; the back bone is sawed down close, the ribs left

in. It should not be back strapped; the belly is trimmed smooth and even and the leg of the ham cut off below the hock. Sides must be long, deep and lean, and preferably the fat on any part of the back should not be over 1½ inches deep.

The following tests were made some time ago from hogs averaging 172 lbs. live weight, and costing 7.44¼c. per lb., and may be some guide for you to figure by: 3 per cent. leaf lard @ 10¼c., 30.75c.; 9 per cent. prime steam lard @ 10¼c., 92.25c.; 17 per cent. long cut hams @ 11¼c., 195.50c.; 17 per cent. Cumberland middles @ 11½c., 425.75c.; total, 66 per cent., 7.4425c. per lb. Cumberlands, @ 11.50c.; costs, @ 1.50c.; total, 13c.; 13c. @ 4.84 equals 60 shillings, f. o. b. Chicago.

Same weight hogs at same price showed: 3 per cent. leaf lard @ 10¼c., 30.75c.; 7 per cent. prime steam lard @ 10¼c., 71.75c.; 53 per cent. singed Wiltshires @ 12.11c., 641.75c.; total, 63 per cent., 7.4425c. per lb. Singed Wiltshires @ 12.11c.; costs @ 1.70c.; total, 13.81c.; 13.81c. @ 4.84 equals 64 shillings, f. o. b. Chicago.

Test of 200 hogs made into Wiltshire sides: Live weight, 38,480 lbs.; average live weight, 192 lbs.; dressed hot weight, 31,319 lbs., or 81.40 per cent.; chilled weight 30,475 lbs.; cooler shrinkage, 2.70 per cent. from hot weight.

Test was made in Canada and yields were: Wiltshire sides, 24,300 lbs., 63.15 per cent.; lean trimmings, 278 lbs., .72 per cent.; tenderloins, 211 lbs., .55 per cent.; tongues, 171 lbs., .45 per cent.; cheek meat, 133 lbs., .35 per cent.; giblets, 44 lbs., .11 per cent.; weasand meat, 25 lbs., .06 per cent.; hearts, 120 lbs., .31 per cent.; killing lard, 2,054 lbs., 5.34 per cent.; cutting lard, 800 lbs., 2.08 per cent.; killing tankage, 603 lbs., 1.57 per cent.; cutting tankage, 489 lbs., 1.27 per cent. Total, 29,228 lbs., 75.96 per cent. of live weight.

Killing lard consisted of: Leaf lard, 1,008 lbs.; gut fat, 2,006 lbs.; heads, 1,638 lbs.; yielded rendered 44.14 per cent. Dry tankage, including blood, 603 lbs. Cutting lard consisted of back bones, 449 lbs.; neck bones, 369 lbs.; blade bones, 110 lbs.; feet, 690 lbs.;

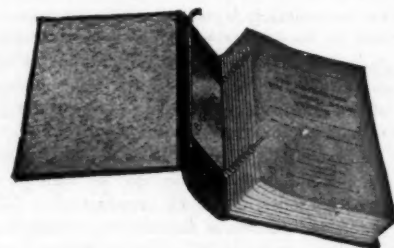
fat, 1,030 lbs.; ham bone, 86 lbs.; yielded rendered 29.26 per cent. Dry tankage, 489 lbs.

This test shows an exceptionally good yield of side meat. Doubtless the hogs were in prime condition and closely selected. The shrinkage from live to dressed weight shows this.

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LAW AND MEAT REGULATIONS

The decision rendered by the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania in the case of the Pittsburgh Melting Co. vs. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and C. E. Totten, inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and which was briefly reported in these columns, is one of the interesting chapters in the enforcement of the federal meat inspection law.

After a very considerable legal review of the case, and after the usual lengthy procedure, the suit resolved itself primarily into the question, "How far does the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture go in regulating the manufacture and distribution of the products and by-products of domestic animals?"

The Department has zealously endeavored to carry out the intent and spirit of the law

makers and from time to time, as its enforcement of the law has developed, endeavored to put such restrictions and safeguards around all such products as would make it "impossible" to break the law.

Instead of punishing those who wilfully or otherwise become violators, it has tried to make violations impossible. In doing so it has sometimes interfered with legitimate operations which were not contemplated to come within the scope of the original law. It has "taken a chance" that the law was sufficiently broad to permit it to make regulations at will.

It cannot be denied that the purpose of the Department has been a good one in most instances, but it is also true that it has made regulations not authorized by law, and has relied upon acquiescence by inspected establishments which, rather than go into expensive lawsuits, have accepted these rulings.

The Pittsburgh case is the most important to date in revealing the attitude of the courts upon the scope of the law and the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.

It is enlightening, for instance, to read these excerpts from the opinion of the Court:

"If we accept as common knowledge historical facts, and accept also the correctness of the position of the Government on this point, then the tallow candles which have been relished by Arctic explorers and their associates and the salted hides which were so carefully apportioned and distributed to the defenders at the siege of Londonderry, were meat food products. In a civilized community nothing can so destroy the desire for a manufactured product as an article of food as to have the same marked conspicuously 'Inedible.' . . .

"It will be noticed specially that the word 'Capable' has been inserted in the definition last adopted. There is, in the latter definition, an attempt by the Secretary of Agriculture to define what shall constitute a meat or meat food product. The power given him to make rules and regulations for the efficient execution of the provisions of the Act does not give him power to add any provision to the Act or to remove any part therefrom. It does not authorize him to say what is or what is not a meat food product, because the meaning of the words as found in the Act is clear. The meat and meat food products which the Act required to be inspected must be such as are articles eaten by man, 'proper for human consumption' and 'fit for human food.' That Congress cannot delegate legislative power to any executive officer is clear under all the authorities.

"It seems therefore that the Secretary of Agriculture has exceeded his authority by the regulations intended to become effective on November 1, 1914, in that such regulations tend to broaden the scope of the Act of Congress."

The decision of the court in this particular case is that the Secretary of Agriculture exceeded his authority, and that the effect of his action was to make law and not regulation.

It is to be hoped that the result of the decision will be a more careful contemplation by the authorities of proposed regulations, but still an effective, vigorous enforcement of the law.

NEW MENACE TO MEAT SUPPLY

Specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are urging cattle owners, in the North as well as in the South, to take steps to rid their cattle of ox warbles or "wolves," the importance of which to the cattle industry has been generally underestimated. Ox warbles are the whitish grubs or maggots which develop from the eggs deposited by certain flies known as warble flies or heel flies, and which injure the hides, retard the growth of the animals, thus seriously affecting our meat supply.

The maggots are commonly found just below the skin on the backs of the cattle, in the spring. Their presence is revealed by local swellings about the size of pigeons' eggs, each with a small central hole or perforation through which the maggot breathes. From this hole the maggot, when mature, emerges to enter the ground and change to the adult or fly stage. When full grown the grub is about three-fourths of an inch in length.

In the past trouble from the warbles has largely been confined to cattle in the South, but recently the Bureau of Entomology has discovered that a second species, heretofore not found in this country, but known to be even a more serious pest in Europe than is our native warble, has become well established in certain districts in the northern part of the United States. While it is probable that this so-called European ox warble will not be of as great importance in the Southern part of the United States as the species already established, there is every reason to believe that unless checked it will become generally distributed throughout the northern half of the country.

This European species is now generally distributed throughout New York and the New England States, and a few specimens have been obtained from western Pennsylvania, western Maryland, southern Michigan, eastern Iowa and Missouri, and western Washington. Attention is also directed to the fact that this species is now generally distributed throughout southern Canada. The Department, therefore, is calling attention at this time to the danger of spreading this species promiscuously about the country, and is urging cattle owners to take the simple means necessary to prevent its spread.

Until recently warbles were not regarded as serious even in the South, because it was thought that the loss they occasioned came principally from the damage they did to hides. Even this loss in the aggregate, however, is important, as hides show warble holes three to six months in the year and dealers pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 less for hides that show even moderate warble infestation. In many cases the scars left after the holes have healed cause buyers to cut prices considerably.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Work has been commenced on the new plant for the Waycross Packing Company, Waycross, Ga.

Fire destroyed the \$18,000 gin plant of the Rule Cotton Oil Company at Rochester, Haskell County, Texas.

The cottonseed oil mill at Harlem, Ga., operated by the Bryson Cotton Oil Company, has been destroyed by fire.

Contract for the erection of a meat packing plant has been let by the Florida Packing & Provision Company, Tampa, Fla.

The plant of the Orangeburg Fertilizer Company, Orangeburg, S. C., which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.

It is reported that J. W. Greer, of Moultrie, Ga., is much interested in the plan to build a meat packing plant at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

The Wink Packing Company, Peoria, Ill., has been incorporated by Henry W. Wink, C. Maggnetti and D. A. Covey. Capital stock, \$50,000.

Fire partly destroyed the two-story building of the Western Packing & Provision Company at 3854 South Morgan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A building at Franklin and State streets, Baltimore, Md., has been leased by Ottenheimer Bros., and will be remodeled as a sausage factory.

The cooperage building of Swift & Company's fertilizer plant at Lowell, Mass., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$40,000.

A plan to establish a packinghouse, ice factory and cold storage plant at Pensacola, Fla., is interesting A. M. Cohen of the Citizens' Realty Company.

The Buckhead Fertilizer Company, Buckhead, Ga., has been organized by J. Hulme Morgan, R. N. Pirkel, E. L. Alford and others. Capital stock, \$40,000.

Contract has been awarded by the Reading Abattoir Company, Reading, Pa., for a four-story, 40x50 feet. addition to adjoin the east side of the plant.

It is reported that a fertilizer factory will be built at Quantico, Va., by the American Agricultural Chemical Company, 2 Rector street, New York, N. Y.

The Kirkland Stock Yards Company, Kirkland, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are:

John Macqueen, Adam C. Cliffe and David Kyles.

Fire damaged the packing plant of the Long Dressed Beef Company, West 68th street and Big Four tracks, Cleveland, Ohio, to the extent of \$1,500.

The capital stock of the Canton Provision Company, Canton, Ohio, has been increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000, and improvements will be made to the plant.

A 12,000-acre tract will be developed by the Bay Stock Farms Company, Bay City, Texas; W. H. Ramsey, manager; for cattle raising, hog raising and general farming.

A three-story brick warehouse, 40x86 feet, will be erected at 353-357 Guilford Place, Baltimore, Md., by the Kingan Provision Company, which it is estimated will cost \$10,000.

H. H. Shockey, of Waynesboro, Pa., is at the head of a movement to organize a company to be known as the Waynesboro Abattoir Co., with a capital stock of \$15,000, for the purpose of erecting a packing plant.

Emery Sheldon Kimball, who with Joshua Colwell founded the Kimball & Colwell Company, provision merchants, of Providence, R. I., died at his home in that city last week. His death was due to an attack of grippe. He was born in 1830, and it was in 1873 that he and Joshua Colwell started the pork-packing business, in which he continued until his retirement in 1893.

The Lexington Union Stock Yards Company and the Bluegrass Packing Company, Lexington, Ky., have been incorporated, each with a capital stock of \$40,000, to operate in Fayette County. The incorporators in each instance are J. Andrew Cain, Thomas P. Noel and S. W. Landsberg, of Versailles; Silas Mason, of Fayette County, and Roger V. Harp, of Lexington.

MEAT SUPPLIES IN JANUARY.

Official reports of movement of livestock at the leading market centers for the month of January show an increase in receipts of cattle and hogs and a falling off in sheep and lambs compared to a year ago. At seven leading points receipts of cattle in January were about 70,000 head greater than a year ago, hog marketing showed the phenomenal increase of about 800,000 head over the same month of 1915, while sheep and lamb receipts were about 50,000 head less than last January.

A synopsis of official reports of receipts

from seven centers for January is as follows, with totals compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	227,498	31,654	1,227,508	333,866
Kansas City	143,677	4,856	327,826	166,939
Omaha	121,550	*	390,092	205,627
St. Louis	75,944	*	361,117	34,453
St. Joseph	36,182	2,545	254,799	93,807
Sioux City	30,290	971	271,021	26,575
Fort Worth	45,980	2,856	84,470	15,147

Tl. Jan., '16.....	701,151	42,882	2,922,833	876,444
Tl. Jan., '15.....	632,878	45,968	2,058,154	925,136

Slaughter reports from these same seven points indicate an increase in cattle slaughters in January of about 60,000 head as compared to a year ago. Hog killing was about 700,000 head greater, and sheep and lamb slaughters decreased about 115,000 head. A synopsis of slaughter reports is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	184,084	29,446	1,014,626	269,106
Kansas City	69,604	5,574	299,883	130,180
Omaha	74,156	*	318,255	166,512
St. Louis	62,488	*	252,008	31,067
St. Joseph	20,195	1,532	234,153	66,377
Sioux City	23,663	941	167,700	17,686
Fort Worth	27,568	1,866	77,035	16,864

Tl. Jan., '16.....	461,728	30,359	2,363,669	691,282
Tl. Jan., '15.....	399,293	35,458	1,667,368	806,295

*Calves not separately reported.

JANUARY OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of January, 1916, was 7,896,902 lbs. uncolored and 235,635 lbs. colored, a total of 8,132,537 lbs. This was three-quarters of a million pounds less than the preceding month. Compared to a year ago it was about a million and a quarter pounds less. The falling off compared to a year ago is due to the low price of all kinds of butter because of enormous production and the exigencies of competition. The production of renovated butter in January in the Chicago district was 1,308,777 lbs.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
January, 1915	9,441,140
February	9,346,918
March	9,654,831
April	7,831,205
May	7,576,414
June	6,686,267
July	6,170,701
August	6,379,572
September	6,802,642
October	8,417,380
November	8,025,175
December	8,914,978
January, 1916	8,132,537

NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The fourth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was held this week at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C. It was attended by several hundred delegates, representing commercial bodies in all parts of the country. The American Meat Packers' Association was represented by President Fred Krey of St. Louis; Secretary George L. McCarthy, who is a National Councilor of the Chamber; Vice-president Albert Rohe, of New York, and John J. Felin, of Philadelphia. Questions considered covered a wide range of business topics, including the tariff, foreign trade, price standard legislation, etc.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Trading Light—Values Steady—Hog Movement More Moderate—Weights Still Light—Shipments Good—Packing Still Gaining.

The swing of the provision market during the past week has been comparatively narrow, and there has been but little net change in quotations. Trading from day to day has been influenced by surface conditions, and there has been no radical change in the news from day to day which would affect the market at all extensively. The movement of product from packing centers has continued on a good scale, but even with the conditions the figures for the stocks at all points show rather important accumulations. The situation is in some respects rather disappointing, particularly as regards the stock of lard, although lard prices are lower than last year, while meats and pork are considerably higher, yet lard is below the price of compound lard, and the distribution has not been as keen as might have been expected.

The exports of lard are not keeping up to the movement of last year, while the exports of meat show heavy increase. The lard exports for the past week were 12,913,000 pounds, which is more liberal than for some time, but the decrease for the season thus far has been 22,000,000 pounds. On the other hand, the exports of meats for the season show an increase of nearly 100,000,000 pounds compared with last year.

The stocks of product at the five leading points show an important increase for the month. The gain in lard was about 35,000,000 pounds, and the total stock is more than three times as large as a year ago. The figures for the stocks of meats at all points show a gain of 60,000,000 pounds for the month, but the present stock is now 64,000,000 pounds less than last year. This comparison as to the stocks of lard so much heavier than last year, and the stocks of meats so much less indicates the way the distribution has run during the past year, and shows that the movement of lard has been not in keeping with the production. The increase in the exports of meats alone reflect the very large demand in addition to which there has been the better home demand. The comparative figures for the five points follow:

	Feb. 1, 1916.	Jan. 1, 1916.	Feb. 1, 1915.
Mess pork, bbls.....	31,371	32,020	70,379
Other pork, bbls.....	63,756	54,400	67,533
P. S. lard, lbs.....	83,977,910	32,069,000	19,157,000
Other lard, lbs.....	11,732,474	8,000,600	11,201,000
S. P. hams, lbs.....	40,144,931	47,089,706	76,349,414
S. P. sk'd hams, lbs.	22,035,905	19,108,432	33,322,775
S. P. pickles, lbs.....	17,613,625	13,061,775	24,451,062
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	23,516,314	16,545,472	21,765,439
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	3,904,400	2,728,214	2,568,904
D. S. Shoulders, lbs.	2,529,060	2,209,962	2,202,857
Short rib sides, lbs.	21,265,016	16,245,290	36,123,389
Ex sh rib sides, lbs.	684,767	542,302	1,880,747
Sh clear sides, lbs..	1,294,689	697,396	1,508,360
Ex sh clear S. lbs.	2,358,817	1,639,273	6,174,653
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	20,791,383	13,495,084	45,712,018
Short P. backs, lbs.	10,380,060	6,825,606	13,156,593
Other meats, lbs.....	43,547,855	35,434,704	33,507,511
Total meats, lbs.....	235,047,416	175,414,226	299,023,936

The packing for the past week was again liberal with a total amounting to 809,000 against 984,000 the previous week, and 801,000 last year. Since November 1, the packing has increased 2,075,000, which is a considerably larger gain than has been looked for at the opening of the season. This increase accounts for about two-thirds of the increased number of hogs in the country as reported on January 1. Argument is being made that from now on the packing should not increase very materially over last year in numbers, while with the continuation of light weights, the production of product should be considerably under a year ago.

Speculative interest in the market have been restricted of late, possibly due to the un-

certainly as to how the movement of hogs would continue and also how values will continue to be influenced by the packing and by the stock accumulation. The continuation of liberal exports is expected, although the question of ocean freight rates is becoming increasingly a problem, nevertheless it is believed that the necessities of importing countries are becoming such that there will have to be a very liberal movement right through the coming season, and with the improved trade conditions in this country the distribution of meats will be excellent.

Prices for ribs are only about 1 cent a pound higher than last year, while pork is nearly \$2.00 a barrel higher and lard slightly lower than last year. Owing to the good demand there are a good many who are confident that the heavy decline in prices seen during the past season will not be repeated this year, although prices may be affected later, particularly if the packing keeps large, and if there should be any pause in the outward movement. Feed conditions are believed to be better than last year, and in this respect there is less cost in feeding operations, while the price of hogs is over three-fourths of a cent a pound above last year. The relative cost of live hogs during the past week compared with preceding weeks and previous years follows:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week	\$7.85	\$8.15	\$7.35	\$10.65
Previous week	7.00	7.85	7.45	10.90
Cor. week 1915.....	7.00	8.00	6.30	8.90
Cor. week 1914.....	8.55	8.45	5.45	7.50
Cor. week 1913.....	7.50	7.90	5.40	8.50
Cor. week 1912.....	6.25	6.75	4.15	6.20
Cor. week 1911.....	7.60	6.20	4.15	6.15
Cor. week 1910.....	8.50	6.25	6.25	8.55
Cor. week 1909.....	6.35	5.85	4.95	7.40
Cor. week 1908.....	4.40	5.35	5.05	6.85

LARD.—Values were firm all the week and with the better tone west prices improved. Supplies locally are moderate with a fair demand. City steam, 10¢@10½¢, nom.; Middle West, \$10.15@10.25, nom.; Western, \$10.35@10.40; Refined Continent, \$11.25, nom.; South America, \$11, nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$12; compound, 10¢@10½¢.

PORK.—The market was very firm with small supplies and a steady jobbing trade. Mess

is quoted at \$21, nom.; clear, \$19.50@23, nom.; family, \$21@22.

BEEF.—The market was firm but quiet. Stocks are well absorbed and there is but little stock on hand. Buying by the Belgian Commission has been a factor in the market. Family, \$18.50@19, nom.; mess, \$17@17.50, nom.; packet, \$17.50@18, nom.; extra India mess, \$28@29.

SEE PAGE 43 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to February 9, 1916:

BACON.—Bermuda, 877 lbs.; Brazil, 3,277 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,709 lbs.; Cuba, 92,925 lbs.; England, 640,483 lbs.; France, 504,391 lbs.; Haiti, 50 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,552 lbs.; Mexico, 578 lbs.; Newfoundland, 4,560 lbs.; Panama, 3,882 lbs.; Scotland, 402,742 lbs.; Sweden, 1,200,326 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Barbados, 3,273 lbs.; Bermuda, 3,164 lbs.; Brazil, 1,101 lbs.; British Guiana, 7,213 lbs.; British Honduras, 103 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,028 lbs.; Columbia, 197 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,359 lbs.; Cuba, 38,429 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 796 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 203 lbs.; England, 715,377 lbs.; France, 158,275 lbs.; French Africa, 66 lbs.; French Guiana, 302 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,151 lbs.; Greece, 359 lbs.; Haiti, 3,187 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,412 lbs.; Mexico, 402 lbs.; Newfoundland, 27,201 lbs.; Panama, 5,694 lbs.; Scotland, 853,468 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 14,760 lbs.; Venezuela, 4,652 lbs.

LARD.—Argentina, 1,200 lbs.; Brazil, 7,336 lbs.; British West Indies, 7,645 lbs.; Colombia, 8,750 lbs.; Cuba, 8,040 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,046 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 100 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 555 lbs.; Ecuador, 4,011 lbs.; England, 639,260 lbs.; France, 3,893,770 lbs.; French Guiana, 4,100 lbs.; French West Indies, 27,856 lbs.; Haiti, 50,768 lbs.; Italy, 79,303 lbs.; Jamaica, 125 lbs.; Mexico, 23,989 lbs.; Newfoundland, 58,835 lbs.; Panama, 3,700 lbs.; Salvador, 8,000 lbs.; Scotland,

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169,455 lbs.; Sweden, 190,847 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 100 lbs.; Uruguay, 560 lbs.; Venezuela, 57,750 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—Barbados, 100 lbs.; Bermuda, 360 lbs.; British Guiana, 10,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 28,806 lbs.; Cuba, 1,800 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 11,829 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 100 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 536 lbs.; England, 224,669 lbs.; Haiti, 30,374 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,470 lbs.; Mexico, 6,554 lbs.; Newfoundland, 460 lbs.; Panama, 29,373 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 49,806 lbs.

LARD OIL.—British South Africa, 40 gals.; British West Indies, 5 gals.; China, 75,000 gals.; England, 2,060 gals.; France, 1,009 gals.

FRESH PORK.—Brazil, 2,756 lbs.; Cuba, 63,533 lbs.; England, 287,075 lbs.; France, 296,164 lbs.; Panama, 6,921 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Barbados, 29,902 lbs.; British Guiana, 19,400 lbs.; British West Indies, 31,134 lbs.; Cuba, 40,718 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,200 lbs.; France, 12,791 lbs.; French Guiana, 300 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,500 lbs.; Haiti, 44,750 lbs.; Jamaica, 10,800 lbs.; Newfoundland, 78,388 lbs.; Panama, 5,300 lbs.; Sweden, 75,114 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 86,900 lbs.; Venezuela, 950 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Bermuda, 300 lbs.; Brazil, 100 lbs.; British Guiana, 78 lbs.; British Honduras, 200 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,883 lbs.; Colombia, 300 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,400 lbs.; England, 54,080 lbs.; France, 10,060 lbs.; French Africa, 7,783 lbs.; Jamaica, 400 lbs.; Scotland, 184,064 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 10,447 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Bermuda, 656 lbs.; British Guiana, 30 lbs.; British West Indies, 921 lbs.; Colombia, 350 lbs.; Costa Rica, 220 lbs.; Cuba, 4,400 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 120 lbs.; England, 4,040 lbs.; France, 572,963 lbs.; French West Indies, 105 lbs.; Haiti, 479 lbs.; Panama, 5,400 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,675 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to February 9, 1916:

CATTLE.—Bermuda, 36 hd.; Colombia, 12 hd.

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.—Barbados, 24,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,600 lbs.; British Guiana, 59,000 lbs.; British Honduras, 300 lbs.; British West Indies, 12,200 lbs.; Chile, 5,200 lbs.; Colombia, 600 lbs.; Costa Rica, 8,904 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 110 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 13,000 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 600 lbs.; England, 684,475 lbs.; French Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 5,500 lbs.; Haiti, 7,100 lbs.; Jamaica, 10,150 lbs.; Newfoundland, 67,410 lbs.; Panama, 7,178 lbs.; San Domingo, 300 lbs.; Scotland, 53,421 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 57,114 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—Bermuda, 4,273 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,000 lbs.; England, 509,928 lbs.; Panama, 55,873 lbs.; Scotland, 60,800 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,200 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, 6,930 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,420 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,700 lbs.; British Honduras, 600 lbs.; British West Indies, 34,155 lbs.; Chile, 2,000 lbs.; China,

2,000 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,893 lbs.; Haiti, 300 lbs.; Jamaica, 23,430 lbs.; Panama, 14,800 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,175 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 10,000 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—England, 76,603 lbs.; France, 96,495 lbs.; Greece, 11,356 lbs.; Italy, 301,332 lbs.; Newfoundland, 133,218 lbs.; Scotland, 58,831 lbs.; Sweden, 28,500 lbs.

STEARINE.—France, 43,841 lbs.; Honduras, 60,038 lbs.; Venezuela, 16,075 lbs.

OLEO STOCK.—Sweden, 19,124 lbs.

ALL OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—Argentina, 1,800 gals.; Brazil, 100 gals.; British Honduras, 7 gals.; British West Indies, 10 gals.; Costa Rica, 15 gals.; Ecuador, 670 gals.; France, 2,463 gals.

TALLOW.—Barbados, 600 lbs.; British Guiana, 4,161 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,881 lbs.; Colombia, 20,517 lbs.; France, 45,006 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,800 lbs.; Mexico, 2,095 lbs.; San Domingo, 28,192 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,250 lbs.

CANNED BEEF (Value).—Argentina, \$1,275; Bermuda, \$85; Brazil, \$36; British Guiana, \$34; British India, \$113; British South Africa, \$40; British West Indies, \$541; Columbia, \$27; Costa Rica, \$43; Cuba, \$808; Danish West Indies, \$68; Dutch Guiana, \$15; Dutch West Indies, \$21; England, \$6; France, \$4; French West Indies, \$15; Greece, \$24; Haiti, \$160; Jamaica, \$50; Japan, \$528; Mexico, \$11; Newfoundland, \$1,016; Nicaragua, \$16; Panama, \$1,184; Scotland, \$20,668; Straits Settlements, \$10; Trinidad, Island of, \$357; Uruguay, \$350; Venezuela, \$6.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Barbados, \$1,282; Bermuda, \$232; British Guiana, \$193; British West Indies, \$810; China, \$220; Colombia, \$80; Costa Rica, \$4; Cuba, \$2,122; Danish West Indies, \$61; Dutch Guiana, \$61; Dutch West Indies, \$377; England, \$37,026; France, \$7,710; French Guiana, \$94; French West Indies, \$179; Haiti, \$338; Italy, \$8,564; Jamaica, \$24; Mexico, \$9; Newfoundland, \$42; Panama, \$1,632; Spain, \$749; Straits Settlements, \$132; Trinidad, Island of, \$2,866; Venezuela, \$1,591.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to February 9, 1916:

BUTTER.—Barbados, 2,127 lbs.; Bermuda, 988 lbs.; British Guiana, 6,150 lbs.; British Honduras, 1,200 lbs.; British West Indies, 8,983 lbs.; China, 108 lbs.; Colombia, 150 lbs.; Cuba, 1,772 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 676 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 167 lbs.; France, 1,650,861 lbs.; French Guiana, 1,600 lbs.; French West Indies, 54 lbs.; Haiti, 7,118 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,616 lbs.; Mexico, 2,288 lbs.; Newfoundland, 16,196 lbs.; Panama, 1,370 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,063 lbs.; Venezuela, 875 lbs.

EGGS.—Bermuda, 390 doz.; England, 48,000 doz.; Newfoundland, 5,550 doz.

CHEESE.—Bermuda, 488 lbs.; Brazil, 223 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,326 lbs.; British West Indies, 5,614 lbs.; Colombia, 136 lbs.; Cuba,

13,376 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,501 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 176 lbs.; England, 625,713 lbs.; French West Indies, 192 lbs.; Haiti, 401 lbs.; Jamaica, 979 lbs.; Mexico, 1,978 lbs.; Newfoundland, 9,085 lbs.; Panama, 6,834 lbs.; 408 lbs.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions at chief centers at the end of January are shown in the following synopsis:

	Pork, Bbls.		
	Jan. 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Jan. 30, 1915.
Chicago	73,432	66,360	113,415
Kansas City	5,055	4,993	4,684
Omaha	4,584	4,133	1,886
St. Joseph	3,996	8,636	1,709
Milwaukee	7,730	7,337	17,218
Total	95,097	86,459	138,912

	Lard, Tierces.		
	Jan. 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Jan. 30, 1915.
Chicago	243,916	153,494	66,790
Kansas City	12,633	6,952	6,247
Omaha	10,725	4,445	4,115
St. Joseph	7,928	5,601	5,717
Milwaukee	5,225	1,943	3,868
Total	280,427	172,435	86,737

	Cuts Meats, Lbs.		
	Jan. 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Jan. 30, 1915.
Chicago	111,043,031	87,125,772	162,142,173
Kansas City	46,784,700	33,490,800	43,657,300
Omaha	30,549,953	18,044,724	37,741,057
St. Joseph	27,145,326	21,206,338	26,146,316
Milwaukee	19,324,403	15,544,592	29,337,090
Total	235,047,413	175,414,226	299,023,936

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Feb. 5, 1916, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending Feb. 5, 1916.	Week ending Feb. 8, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Feb. 5, 1916.
United Kingdom	568	68	8,590
Continent	172	.....	1,319
So. & Cen. Am.	571	343	7,685
West Indies	1,092	1,545	18,122
Br. No. Am. Col.	152	.....	7,630
Other countries	47	.....	373
Total	2,902	1,956	38,719

MEATS, LBS.

United Kingdom	9,309,550	10,340,150	161,654,965
Continent	839,125	562,275	61,804,982
So. & Cen. Am.	55,955	.....	1,067,546
West Indies	348,104	198,550	3,126,478
B. No. Am. Col.	9,150	.....	102,884
Other countries	32,593	.....	346,013
Total	10,594,477	11,100,975	228,102,868

LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom	8,109,850	7,896,000	65,394,970
Continent	1,745,500	5,925,994	48,799,257
So. & Cen. Am.	1,286,727	234,520	12,928,757
West Indies	1,750,157	390,200	6,575,297
B. No. Am. Col.	.....	.....	196,767
Other countries	20,977	65,500	766,425
Total	12,913,211	14,512,214	134,681,473

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, Bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,152	6,256,502	5,617,461
Boston	.....	59,850	423,000
Baltimore	550	307,125	183,750
New Orleans	1,200	103,000	2,519,000
Galveston	.....	63,000	205,000
St. John, N. H.	.....	1,634,000	3,890,000
Portland, Me.	.....	2,171,000	423,000
Total week	2,902	10,594,477	12,913,211
Previous week	1,410	14,069,714	7,601,708
Two weeks ago	4,561	21,456,316	13,648,118
Cor. week last yr.	1,956	11,100,975	14,512,214

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '15, to Feb. 5, '16.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs.	7,743,800	5,106,400 Inc. 2,637,400
Meats, lbs.	228,102,868	131,233,585 Inc. 96,869,283
Lard, lbs.	134,681,473	156,617,220 Dec. 22,135,747

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver- pool.	Glas- gow.	Rotter- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces	\$1.25	\$1.25	200c.	200c.
Pork, barrels	1.25	1.25	200c.	200c.
Bacon	1.25	1.25	200c.	200c.
Canned meats	1.25	1.25	200c.	200c.
Lard, tierces	1.25	1.25	200c.	200c.
Tallow	1.25	1.25	200c.	200c.
Cottonseed oil	6.50	7.00	200c.	200c.
Oil-Cake	1.25	90c.	\$1.10	\$1.15
Butter	1.50	1.50	225c.	250c.

No rates to Hamburg.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, February 3, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon and		Tallow.		Beef.		Pork.		Lard.	
	Cake.	Bbls.	Oil.	Bbls.	Butter.	Hams.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Tes.	Pkgs.
Lapland, Liverpool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3295	.....	.....	160	258	870	5165	.....	.....
New York, Liverpool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2347	.....	.....	3	.....	567	500	.....	.....
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6376	.....	.....	6	75	110	200	.....	.....
Anglo Californian, Liverpool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3613	.....	.....	150	60	1810	3550	.....	.....
Quebra, Liverpool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1613	.....	.....	.....	.....	410	.....	.....	.....
Siberia, London	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	50	1681	3322	.....	.....
Messina, Cardiff	6703	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	50	.....	150	.....	.....
California, Glasgow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1579	.....	.....	210	.....	325	50	.....	.....
Staro, Copenhagen	1360	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	1050	.....	.....
Slidrecht, Rotterdam	15084	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texal, Rotterdam	10418	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	11745	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	617	.....	.....	.....
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	300	3165	.....	.....	.....
Ville de Paris, Marseilles	.....	1400	.....	.....	.....	765	.....	.....	.....	.....	886	700	.....	.....
Regina d'Italia, Genoa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	45310	5400	.....	.....	.....	19588	.....	.....	714	515	7746	17852	.....	.....

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—A temporary setback in the Western tallow market had influence here for a time, but there were no concessions of importance. It was estimated that about 500,000 pounds of tallow were disposed of the past several days, on the basis of $9\frac{1}{4}$ c. loose. Whatever easier feeling was caused by the reports of a $\frac{1}{4}$ c. decline at Chicago was quickly changed when the market at the West developed new steadiness.

Most authorities in the local trade say that the supply and demand situation is very firm. Many of the soap makers are believed to be supplied temporarily, but their business is brisk, and others are similarly situated. It is predicted that the $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. basis for city special tallow will be recorded in March.

The market is sufficiently high, however, to make for conservatism and to eliminate speculators. Comparatively few in the trade are inclined to anticipate requirements, so that the buying covers rather short periods. The foreign markets have been without feature. There were no sales reported at London this week, but prices were given as nominally unchanged. Occasional export inquiries are received, from England and Italian quarters, but freight conditions virtually make for an ignoring of these bids.

Prime City Tallow in the local market is quoted at $8\frac{1}{4}$ c. and City Specials at $9\frac{1}{4}$ c. loose, with sales at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. in tiers.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is quiet. There have been light sales on the basis of $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. The small compound lard business doing is against an advance in this market.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is steady with bids at 10c. and offerings at $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. Demand has been restricted by the decline in the lard market.

OLEO OIL.—The market is very quiet with prices nominally steady. Extras are quoted at $13@13\frac{1}{4}$ c., and No. 2 at 10c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—The position is still very firm. The demand is not heavy, but is steady on the general oil strength, while the offerings from abroad are very small and freight offerings light. Cochin, $15@16$ c. in pipes, and $15@16$ c. in hhd.; arrival, —; Ceylon, $13@13\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PALM OIL.—The market is quiet and firm. Demand is fair, but small supplies restrict business and the difficulty of getting freight restricts offerings from abroad. Prime red, spot, $9\frac{3}{4}@10$ c.; to arrive, —; Lagos, spot,

$10\frac{1}{2}@11$ c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, $12\frac{1}{2}@13$ c., shipments, —.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is quiet and steady with moderate trade. For 20 cold test, $94@96$ c.; 30 do., 88c.; water white, $80@82$ c.; pure, $68@70$ c.; low grade off yellow, $63@65$ c.

CORN OIL.—The market is very firm but quiet. There is very little oil offering and prices are almost nominal owing to the light stocks. Prices quoted at $\$9.25@9.50$.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is very firm. Small stocks, small offerings from abroad and the strength of other oils makes a strong position. Spot is quoted at $8\frac{1}{2}@8\frac{3}{4}$ c.

GREASES.—The market is quiet but very firm. Good grades sell readily and there appears to be very limited accumulations. Yellow, $8\frac{1}{2}@8\frac{3}{4}$ c. nom.; bone, $8\frac{1}{2}@8\frac{3}{4}$ c. nom.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to 22,230 quarters last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to 26,314 mutton and 20,892 lamb carcasses last week. There were no foreign arrivals.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to February 11, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 129,350 quarters; to the Continent, 47,616 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 69,384 quarters; to the Continent, 29,990 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending February 5, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 2,729,132 pounds, the average value according to estimates from the manifests being $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 490,166 pounds and averaged $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, February 10.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, $8@10$ lbs. ave., $13\frac{1}{4}$ c.; $10@12$ lbs. ave., $13\frac{1}{4}$ c.; $12@14$ lbs. ave., $13\frac{1}{4}$ c.; $14@16$ lbs. ave., $13\frac{1}{4}$ c.; $18@20$ lbs. ave., $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled, $8@10$ lbs. ave., $12\frac{3}{4}$ c.; $10@12$ lbs. ave., $12\frac{3}{4}$ c.; $12@14$ lbs. ave., $13\frac{1}{4}$ c.; $14@16$ lbs. ave., $13\frac{1}{4}$ c.; $18@20$ lbs. ave., $15@15\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Skinned Hams—Green, $14@16$ lbs. ave., $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $16@18$ lbs. ave., $15\frac{3}{4}$ c.; $18@20$ lbs. ave., $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $22@24$ lbs. ave., 15c. Sweet pickled, $14@16$ lbs. ave., $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $16@18$ lbs. ave., $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $18@20$ lbs. ave., $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $22@24$ lbs. ave., 15c.

Picnic Hams—Green, $5@6$ lbs. ave., $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $6@8$ lbs. ave., $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.; $8@10$ lbs. ave., $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.; $10@12$ lbs. ave., 9c. Sweet pickled, $5@6$ lbs. ave., $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.; $6@8$ lbs. ave., 9c.; $8@10$ lbs. ave., $8\frac{7}{8}$ c.; $10@12$ lbs. ave., $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Clear Bellies—Green, $6@8$ lbs. ave., $13\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $8@10$ lbs. ave., $13\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $10@12$ lbs. ave., $13\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $12@14$ lbs. ave., $13\frac{1}{4}$ c.; $14@16$ lbs. ave., $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sweet pickled, $6@8$ lbs. ave., $12\frac{3}{4}$ c.; $8@10$ lbs. ave., $12\frac{3}{4}$ c.; $10@12$ lbs. ave., 13c.; $12@14$ lbs. ave., 13c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, February 10.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, $15@16$ c.; green hams, $8@10$ lbs. ave., $14@14\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $10@12$ lbs. ave., 14c.; $12@14$ lbs. ave., 14c.; $18@20$ lbs. ave., 15c.; green clear bellies, $6@10$ lbs. ave., $13\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $10@12$ lbs. ave., $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $12@14$ lbs. ave., 12c.; green rib bellies, $10@12$ lbs. ave., $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $12@14$ lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. clear bellies, $6@10$ lbs. ave., $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $10@12$ lbs. ave., $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $12@14$ lbs. ave., $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; S. P. rib bellies, $10@12$ lbs. ave., $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $12@14$ lbs. ave., $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; S. P. hams, $8@10$ lbs. ave., $14\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $10@12$ lbs. ave., 14c.; $18@20$ lbs. ave., $17\frac{1}{2}$ c.; city steam lard, 10c.; city dressed hogs, $11\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, $8@10$ lbs. ave., $13@13\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $10@12$ lbs. ave., $12@12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $12@14$ lbs. ave., $11@11\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $14@16$ lbs. ave., $10@10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; skinned shoulders, $10@10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Boston butts, $11\frac{1}{2}@12$ c.; boneless butts, $13@13\frac{1}{2}$ c.; neck ribs, $3@4$ c.; spareribs, $8@9$ c.; lean trimmings, 12c.; regular trimmings, $7@7\frac{1}{2}$ c.; kidneys, 5c.; tails, 6c.; livers, 2c.; snouts, $4@4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; pig tongues, $9\frac{1}{2}@10$ c.

Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending February 10, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were:

	Week ending Feb. 10, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1915.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa	61	3,221
Algiers, Algeria	—	1,310
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	24
Auckland, N. Z.	—	238
Australia	—	1,039
Barbados, W. I.	—	796
Barranquilla, Colombia	—	4
Bergen, Norway	—	1,950
Bermuda	—	462
Bordeaux, France	—	1,155
Brazil	466	1,220
Buenaventura, Colombia	—	29
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	1,010
Calbarien, Cuba	—	14
Calcutta, India	—	3
Cape Haitien, Haiti	11	106
Cape Town, Africa	—	561
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7
Central America	8	315
Cette, France	—	900
Christiania, Norway	—	200
Colon, Panama	—	1,246
Columbia, Br. Columbia	—	95
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	14,900
Cristobal, Panama	—	39
Cuba	80	2,327
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	14
Demerara, Br. Guiana	—	258
Genoa, Italy	1,500	8,613
Georgetown, Br. Guiana	—	47
Glasgow, Scotland	—	850
Guatemala, C. A.	—	3
Halifax, N. S.	—	30
Havana, Cuba	—	548
Havre, France	250	9,155
Hull, England	—	100
Kingston, W. I.	—	790
Kobe, Japan	—	143
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	5
La Pallice, France	—	60
Liverpool, England	1,000	3,975
London, England	2,000	18,592
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	15
Macoris, S. D.	—	47
Manchester, England	—	4,700
Marseilles, France	—	33,767
Matanzas, W. I.	—	126
Melbourne, Australia	—	85
Mexico	57	528
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	436
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	5,041
Naples, Italy	—	375
Nassau, Bahamas	—	2
Nipe, Cuba	—	57
Oran, Algeria	—	3,200
Para, Brazil	—	24
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	183
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	214
Piraeus, Greece	—	1,345
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	3
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	22
Port Limon, C. R.	—	145
Port Maria, W. I.	—	17
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	28
Progreso, Mexico	—	81
Puerto, Mexico	—	47
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	99
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—	214
Rotterdam, Holland	11,700	47,777
St. Johns, N. F.	6	122
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	495
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	293
San Domingo, S. D.	—	853
Santiago, Cuba	—	429
Santos, Brazil	—	1,245
South American ports	1,138	16,843
Sydney, Australia	—	101
Tampico, Mexico	—	65
Trinidad, Island of	—	326
Valparaiso, Chile	—	1,170
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	293
West Indies	355	4,004
Total	18,641	201,152

From New Orleans—

Bocas del Toro, Panama	—	100
Christiania, Norway	8,100	34,165
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	2,000
Frontera, Mexico	—	329
Genoa, Italy	—	25
Gothenberg, Sweden	2,000	14,750
Havana, Cuba	—	1,600
Havre, France	—	600
Liverpool, England	—	3,050
Manchester, England	—	250
Marseilles, France	—	2,399
Progreso, Mexico	—	306
Rotterdam, Holland	—	3,000
Tampico, Mexico	50	200
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	932

Total

From Galveston—		
Havana, Cuba	—	415
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,659

Total

From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	355
Liverpool, England	—	108

Total

From Norfolk and Newport News—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,704
Liverpool, England	—	979

Total

From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	685

Total

From all other ports—		
Canada	—	19,234

Total

	Week ending Feb. 10, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1915.	Same period, 1914.
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York	18,641	201,152	254,360
From New Orleans	10,150	63,706	32,895
From Galveston	—	2,074	2,164
From Baltimore	—	463	2,269
From Philadelphia	—	98	2,926
From Savannah	—	—	10,536
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	2,683	10,762
From Boston	—	1	—
From San Francisco	—	115	88
From Mobile	—	685	1,900
From all other ports	—	19,284	22,744
Total	28,791	290,261	340,644

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, February 11.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4½c. per lb., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 5c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 6c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 4c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 4@4¼c. per lb., basis 48 per cent.; sillex, \$15 @20 ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime, in casks, 15c. per lb., in bbls., 18c. per lb. Prime palm oil, 9¼@10¼c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, in casks, 10½c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 13c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 95c. per gal.; green olive oil, 93c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 10½@11c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 13@14c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 15@16c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 9¼@10c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 8½@8¾c. per lb.; prime city tallow, 8¼c. per lb.; corn oil, 9¼c. per pound. House grease, 8@8½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10½c. per lb.; brown grease, 7¼@7½c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 8c. per lb. Dynamite glycerine, 50c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 39c. per lb.; crude soap lye, glycerine, 34c. per lb.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., February 10.—Crude cottonseed oil sold at 62½c.; mills expect 65c. later. Meal and hull markets continue quiet.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., February 10.—Crude cottonseed oil 62½c.; very little trading. Meal extremely dull at \$30.50, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$13.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., February 10.—Prime crude cottonseed oil firm at 62½c. Prime 7½ per cent. meal, \$29@29.50. Mills here have discontinued making 8 per cent. meal. Hulls, \$11.50@12, loose; \$14, sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., February 10.—Prime crude cottonseed oil higher at 60c. bid, 61c. asked for Texas; 61c. bid, 62c. asked for Louisiana; stocks light. Prime meal, 8 per cent., dull at \$32.50; 7½ per cent. meal, \$1 less, delivered here. Loose hulls steady at \$11.75; sacked, \$14, New Orleans.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., February 10.—Cottonseed oil market stronger at 60c. bid for prime crude, February shipment; 61c. for first half of March; mills anticipating higher prices and not selling freely. Prime cake nominal at \$25, f. o. b. mills; market quiet.

HULL'S SOYA BEAN OIL TRADE.

The United Kingdom imported 175,136 tons of soya beans last year, according to preliminary reports, as against 71,161 tons in 1914 and 76,452 tons in 1913. Practically all of these were crushed in England, the bulk in Hull, reports Consul Charles M. Hathaway, Jr., of Hull. Hull alone imported 135,919 tons in 1915 (preliminary figures), as compared with 64,011 tons in 1914 and 63,046 tons in 1913.

Soya beans were quoted at \$38.93 a ton in January, \$40.15 in March, \$40.75 in September, and \$68.13 at the end of the year. Soya oil, beginning the year at \$6.79 a hundred-weight (112 pounds), advanced to \$7.30 in May, but dropped to \$6.37 in June and to \$5.60 in July and August; early in October it went up again as high as \$7.30, but dropped back to \$6.79 at the end of the month; it advanced again, however, and at the end of December reached its highest point, \$9.73.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, February 11.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.72½
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demond sterling	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days	4.71¼
Commercial, 90 days	4.60¼
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.89½
Bankers' cables	5.88
Bankers' checks	5.89½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	75%
Cable transfers	—
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	41%
Bankers' sight	42
Copenhagen—	
Checks	27.60

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Some New High Records—Spot Oil Scarce—
Crude Well Held—High Prices Against
Speculative Trade—Uncertain Lard Mar-
ket—Compound Lard in Less Demand—
General Supply and Demand Situation
Firm, However.**

The cotton oil market continues at about the highest levels of the season. As a matter of fact, there were some new records made during the past week. It is rather significant that these were attained by the near positions in the local oil list, and therefore could hardly be associated with speculative activity.

For some time there has been gossip and predictions to the effect that oil would sell at 10c, a pound before the spring season ended. The March position at New York has got fairly close to this basis, and its premium over other months is taken in connection with the comparatively light supplies of spot oil. Very few deliveries have been made on February contracts, and the attractive bids for actual oil have not sufficed to stimulate much selling.

The supposition is that the big companies control much of the remaining unsold oil crush, and the mills at the South holding cotton oil are confident enough of their posi-

tion to market supplies slowly. The season has more than six months to run. It has been many years since the cotton oil trade talked of famine supplies before the winter season had ended, but such is the case at present.

It is a question in some circles, if the level of 10c. oil does not discount a scarcity. In 1910 the market at New York got to about 10½c. Obviously at such high prices only the most urgent demand for cotton oil would be filled, and the earlier unusual quotations are recorded the more substantial is the consumption likely to be decreased.

Bulls on cotton oil, and there are many of them, are not apprehensive of the demand possibilities at present. For this reason the various claims of slow absorption for compound lard interests were rather ineffective. During the past few months, the compound lard trade has not been any too satisfactory, and now that the product is at a slight premium as compared with animal lard, the pessimistic remarks as to the resultant curtailment of the purchases of cotton oil are again heard.

Were the lard market to show renewed strength, it would not be surprising to see fresh speculation in cotton oil, notwithstanding the comparatively high prices at present, which seem to be the chief barrier in the way outside of buying. As it is, occasional speculative demand crops up based on the belief that consumers have been buying from hand to mouth for a long time, thus insuring a very fair demand for the future.

More is heard of the distribution of cotton oil in edible channels being larger than generally supposed. Heavier takings for soap makers have been conceded. It is becoming more evident, however, that the year to year expansion in the usage of cotton oil for strictly edible purposes is still in progress. It is noteworthy that the output of the butterine concerns is being steadily increased, and that some new concerns are in the field. Statistics show that the consumption of butterine the past six years in the United States has increased more than 100 per cent. with the maximum to this time attained this present year, and the sale of this product abroad has also been of record volume.

Fairly large shipments of cotton oil to foreign ports are recorded this week. Fresh demand from Europe has lacked volume partly due to slightly easier foreign oil markets. There has been some reaction in English oils. The French oils have held very firm, however. No special relief has been observed in the general freight situation, and freight room continues scarce and expensive.

Closing prices, Saturday, February 5, 1916.—Spot, \$9.31; February, \$9.32@9.45; March, \$9.31@9.32; April, \$9.20@9.22; May, \$9.21@9.22; June, \$9.21@9.23; July, \$9.22@9.23; August, \$9.26@9.27; September, \$9.26@9.28. Futures closed 8 advance to 3 decline. Sales were: March, 600, \$9.32@9.30; April, 100, \$9.21; May, 2,100, \$9.23@9.21; July, 1,800, \$9.27@9.22; August, 2,000, \$9.28@9.26. Total sales, 6,600 bbls. Good off, \$9.15; off, \$9.05; reddish off, \$9; winter, \$9.50@10; summer,

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Cotton Seed Oil

LOUISVILLE, KY.

\$9.50@10; prime crude, S. E., \$8.20@8.27; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, February 7, 1916. Spot, \$9.27; February, \$9.27@9.45; March, \$9.26@9.28; April, \$9.20@9.21; May, \$9.16@9.17; June, \$9.15@9.18; July, \$9.17@9.18; August, \$9.19@9.20; September, \$9.18@9.20. Futures closed unchanged to 8 decline. Sales were: March, 4,000, \$9.31@9.27; April, 1,300, \$9.20; May, 6,500, \$9.20@9.17; June, 200, \$9.20@9.19; July, 1,700, \$9.20@9.18; August, 2,300, \$9.23@9.20; September, 600, \$9.21@9.19. Total sales, 16,600 bbls. Good off, \$9.10; off, \$9@9.40; reddish off, \$8.95@9.40; winter, \$9.50@10; summer, \$9.50@10; prime crude, S. E., \$8.13@8.27; prime crude, valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, February 8, 1916. —Spot, \$9.30@10; February, \$9.35@9.75; March, \$9.44@9.48; April, \$9.32@9.38; May, \$9.23@9.25; June, \$9.24@9.28; July, \$9.24@9.25; August, \$9.24@9.25; September, \$9.22@9.25. Futures closed 4 to 18 advance. Sales were: March, 4,200, \$9.45@9.32; May, 5,500, \$9.25@9.16; July, 1,500, \$9.26@9.17; August, 2,900, \$9.26@9.20; September, 800, \$9.22@9.18. Total sales, 14,900 bbls. Good off, \$9.20; off, \$9.15; reddish off, \$9.10; winter, \$9.60@10; summer, \$9.70@10; prime crude, S. E., \$8.20 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, February 9, 1916.—Spot, \$9.40; February, \$9.45@9.70; March, \$9.50@9.51; April, \$9.39@9.41; May, \$9.26@9.27; June, \$9.25@9.29; July, \$9.25@9.26; August, \$9.25@9.26; September, \$9.23@9.26. Futures closed 1 to 10 advance. Sales were: March, 2,300, \$9.54@9.49; April, 1,200, \$9.43@9.39; May, 6,500, \$9.32@9.25; June, 700, \$9.30; July, 2,500, \$9.30@9.25; August, 2,000, \$9.30@9.25; September, 200, \$9.28. Total sales, 15,400 bbls. Good off, \$9.15; off, \$9.05; reddish off, \$8.90; winter, \$9.60@10; summer, \$9.70@10; prime crude, S. E., \$8.27 bid; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, February 10, 1916.—Spot, \$9.62; February, \$9.62@9.80; March, \$9.60@9.63; April, \$9.47@9.50; May, \$9.36@9.37; June, \$9.33@9.34; July, \$9.32@9.33; August, \$9.32@9.33; September, \$9.28@9.30. Futures closed 5 to 17 advance. Sales were: March, 2,600, \$9.60@9.50; April, 600, \$9.41@9.40; May, 5,000, \$9.37@9.27; June, 400, \$9.33@9.31; July, 3,600, \$9.33@9.25; August, 4,400, \$9.33@9.28; September, 1,500, \$9.29@9.27. Total sales, 18,100. Good off, \$9.30; off, \$9.20; reddish off, \$9.10; winter, \$10@10.50; summer, \$9.80@10.50; prime crude, S. E., \$8.27@8.33; prime crude, Valley, —; prime crude, Texas, —.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Exports of cottonseed oil for December, 1915, are officially estimated by the government as follows, by export districts: New York, 41,035 bbls.; Virginia, 1,463 bbls.; Galveston, 214 bbls.; New Orleans, 14,831 bbls.; Laredo, Tex., 1 bbl.; Buffalo, 2,088 bbls.; Dakota, 508 bbls.; Michigan, 8,011 bbls.; St. Lawrence, 539 bbls. Total, December, 1915, 68,189 bbls.; December, 1914, 94,594 bbls.

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COTTONSEED INDUSTRY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Competitors of the United States in Seed Production and Use

By Dr. Thomas H. Norton, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

(Continued from issue of January 29.)

Egypt.

The cultivation of cotton is the chief economic feature of Egypt. It dominates the industrial life of the land as much as it once did in the Southern states of the Union. Over 1,800,000 acres are devoted to the culture of this staple. Raw cotton constitutes over 80 per cent. in value of the average annual total of Egyptian exports. The exports in 1913 amounted to 690,645,000 pounds, equal to 1,381,000 bales of 500 pounds each, valued at \$127,364,000.

The average annual production of cotton in Egypt for the years 1909-12 was 660,247,000 pounds. Twenty-five years ago the average for the period 1889-1894 was 437,904,000 pounds. This indicates an increase of 15 per cent.

There is every indication that an extensive area in the Sudan will gradually be devoted to cotton culture. Climate and soil are peculiarly favorable. Provision for irrigation on a large scale must be made. The quality of the cotton produced on the upper Nile is fully equal to that of the best grades of Egyptian cotton. The Sudan exports of cottonseed amounted to 12,400 long tons in 1911, and 8,000 tons in 1912. These figures are equivalent to crops of from 9,850,000 to 13,900,000 pounds of raw cotton in the Sudan at present, or about 2 per cent. of the current Egyptian crop.

Egyptian Cottonseed Production.

The average annual production of cottonseed in Egypt is estimated now at 660,000 short tons. The average annual export for the past three years has been 465,000 tons.

The Egyptian seed is quite different in appearance from that produced in India and Turkey, being smooth and almost free from fuzz. The oil content is very high, running

usually from 22 to 24 per cent. An analysis of the average seed showed oil 24.08 per cent., water 10.37 per cent., fibrous matter 65.55 per cent. Dry seed contains 26.86 per cent of oil.

The seed is greatly prized in Europe for oil crushing, not only on account of the high yield of oil, but also because it does not require to be delinted or even decorticated.

The quality has suffered somewhat of late years since the appearance of the pink boll-worm. This not only destroys lint cotton, but attacks the seed, and is found in it after arriving at the oil mills. Sometimes the entire kernel is eaten away, leaving an empty shell; sometimes the worm is still present, living on the half-eaten kernel.

This condition not only lessens the oil yield, but causes the oil to be tainted by the juice of the worm to an extent which can not be removed in the process of refining and which materially injures the value as an edible product. At the same time the cake obtained by crushing contains an increased proportion of shell, and its nutritive value is distinctly impaired.

Egypt exports about 70 per cent. of the seed produced. Of the remainder, about one-half is used for the domestic oil-crushing industry and about one-half for planting, feeding cattle, and other purposes. The bulk of the export goes to England and Germany. Smaller amounts are taken by France and Austria-Hungary. In 1913 Germany imported 208,000 metric tons of Egyptian seed, which composed nearly her entire supply of cottonseed for crushing purposes. England formerly took the major portion of the Egyptian export (in 1906, 86 per cent. of the total), but the quantity now purchased is not much in excess of that taken by Germany.

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In April, 1914, Egyptian cottonseed was quoted at \$37 per short ton in English ports. The price decreased to \$35.85 in November, 1914, probably on account of the impossibility of shipping to Germany during the war. The prices prevailing at Alexandria, the port of shipment from Egypt, are usually \$4 less than at English ports. Freight costs \$2 per ton; insurance, interest and other costs amount to about the same sum. In

November, 1914, however, prices for seed in Egypt at the mill had fallen to \$28.22.

Oil Mills in Egypt.

The cottonseed oil crushing industry in Egypt was established and is maintained solely for the purpose of supplying the local demand for cottonseed oil. It is located at Kafr Zayat, in the center of the ginning district, and at Alexandria, the only port of shipment for seed, where advantage can be taken of fluctuating market conditions, and surplus stocks can be purchased advantageously.

Apart from a few very small mills in the cotton district, of slight importance, there are five large plants, controlled by two corporations and one individual. They are the following:

	Estab- lished	Presses	Daily capacity crude oil Long tons
Egyptian Salt & Soda Co., Alexandria	1885	32	20
Kafr Zayat	1890	32	24
Kafr Zayat Cotton Co., Alex- andria	1900	32	20
Kafr Zayat Cotton Co., Kafr Zayat	1895	32	20
A. Abouchanab, Alexandria		24	18

These mills are now all equipped with up-to-date machinery, including refining plants, and seem to prosper. The crushing season lasts from 4 to 10 months. No crushing is attempted in July and August. The maximum annual output is 15,000 tons of oil and 85,000 tons of cake. The cost of crushing per short ton of seed ranges from \$4.10 to \$4.87. Fuel is all imported, and wages tend to rise. Foremen are English. The native workmen earn from 40 to 50 cents per day of 10 hours. Those who are more skilled earn up to 70 cents. The oil is packed in American petroleum barrels.

The average yield of oil during the crushing season of 1913-14 was 16 per cent. English mills usually secure 17 per cent. from

Egyptian seed. The loss on refining averaged 8 per cent.

Imports and Exports of Oil.

Nearly all of the oil produced in the Egyptian mills is consumed in the land itself. About three-fourths is used for culinary purposes; the remainder serves for soap stock. A certain amount is utilized for lighting. The Egyptian railways make use, for this purpose, of a winter oil, from which the stearin has been extracted.

Exports of Egyptian oil amounted to 2,105 metric tons in 1913. Of this amount 850 tons went to England and 1,179 tons to Turkey, chiefly to Syria. The value of this export was \$189,910, or \$90.22 per ton.

Egypt imports a small amount—in 1913, 401 tons, valued at \$59,070, or \$147.31 per ton. Of this import 255 tons came from the United States, 142 tons from England, and 6 tons from Russia. There is evidently a limited demand in the country for a higher grade of cottonseed oil than that produced by Egypt itself. It is probable that the domestic mills are now improving the quality of their product.

Exports of American cottonseed oil to Egypt averaged in value \$97,600 annually during the years 1909-1912. They decreased to \$32,500 in 1913 and to \$7,400 in 1914. It is possible that Russian competition is also to be encountered in this field.

The oil made from Egyptian seed in England and Germany was until recently used almost entirely as soap stock. Now about one-half of it is refined for edible use. There has been more or less prejudice against its application for the manufacture of compound lard, but this is gradually being overcome.

The use of hardened oil for making margarin and compound lard is growing, as it is claimed that the Egyptian oil is thoroughly deodorized by the hardening process. Eventually most of the oil obtained in Europe from

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Egyptian seed will probably be utilized in this manner.

Exports of Oil Cake.

Almost the entire amount of oil cake obtained in the Egyptian mills is exported. With the exception of insignificant quantities shipped to France, Belgium or Germany, never attaining 1,000 tons in a year, this export goes to England. In 1913 the export was 62,977 metric tons, valued at \$1,476,000. Of this, 62,530 tons went to England. During the years 1909-1913 this export has averaged 73,000 tons.

Thus far it seems exceedingly difficult to introduce any extended use of cottonseed cake for feeding purposes in the land itself. The Egyptian seed being smooth and almost free from fuzz, it is not delinted or decorticated before crushing. Hence the hulls are contained in the cake, and this fact explains the relatively higher yield of cake in Egyptian mills and in English mills crushing Egyptian seed. It also accounts for the absence of linters and hulls as by-products of Egyptian mills.

An analysis of an average sample of Egyptian oil cake gives the following percentages:

	Per cent.
Moisture	11.73
Oil	4.83
Albumenoids (containing 3.71 per cent. nitrogen)	23.19
Mucilage, sugar, digestible fiber	34.45
Indigestible fiber	20.30
Mineral matter (ash and sand)	5.50
Total	100.00

The price at Alexandria in November, 1914, was \$24.29 per long ton f. o. b., corresponding to a rate of \$27, free rail, at Hull, England. In December, 1914, English quotations were \$27.07 to \$27.37.

In appearance Egyptian cake is much darker than American cake. This militates against its sale in European countries, where farmers are accustomed to the bright yellow American meal and suspect adulteration. German crushers of Egyptian seed have been forced to ship most of their cake to England, where the actual value of the material is better known.

The combined protein and fat in Egyptian cake averages 31 per cent., compared with 55 per cent. in American cake and 50 per cent. in Russian cake. This leads to the marked difference in market quotations. Thus in Germany during 1913, when American cake was selling at \$35.60 per short ton, and Russian at \$34.20, Egyptian undecorticated cake was quoted at \$25.20.

Economic Conditions and Outlook.

The continued exportation from Egypt of cotton seed and of cottonseed cake means a heavy draft upon the soil strength and is deprecated by those interested in maintaining the natural resources of the land. The removal of the 3 to 4 per cent. of nitrogen present in the seed is the most serious loss, as the sediment deposited from the Nile is not rich in nitrogen. This has led to a steadily growing import of Chile saltpeter to Egypt of late years.

It is hoped that the consumption of oil cake for feeding cattle will increase and that

in consequence the number of mills for crushing cotton seed will be enlarged and that the bulk of the seed will be crushed in Egypt itself. This would mean the entrance of Egypt into the list of countries supplying the world's demand for oil.

In surveying the general situation it will be seen that Egypt presents great promise of extending the area for cotton cultivation, as the irrigating power of the Nile is more completely utilized and as the territory on the upper Nile is opened up to agriculture. The more general and intelligent use of fertilizers promises to add to the average yield. All of this means a notable increase in the supply of available seed and increased competition with the American industry in all that concerns cotton seed products.

It is regarded as highly probable that the local crushing industry will expand and eventually export refined oil, competing in this connection with the English and German mills, now depending so largely upon Egyptian seed. It is probable that a large share of the cake will continue to be shipped to other countries, as Egypt is not rich in cattle and dairy industries of the country are insignificant.

The demand for American oil, never very large, has now almost disappeared, and it is not unlikely that the local industry will soon be able to practically meet the needs of the domestic market both in quality and quantity. It possesses an admirably organized system of distributing its oil throughout the country districts as well as in the towns.

(To be continued.)



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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS:

Lard in New York.

New York, February 11.—Market steady. Western steam, \$10.50 nom.; Middle West, \$10.20@10.30; city steam, 10½c. nom.; refined-Continent, \$10.90; South American, \$11; Brazil, kegs, \$12; compound, 10½@10¾c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, February 11.—Copra fabrique, 166 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 143 fr.; copra edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, February 11.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 137s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, 115s.; shoulders, square, 75s.; New York, 72s.; picnic, 62s.; hams, long, 82s.; American cut, 85s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 70s.; long clear, 76s.; short backs, 70s.; bellies, clear, 84s. Lard, spot prime, 58s. 3d. American refined, 28-lb. boxes, 60s. 3d.; May, 59s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 53s. 6d.; New York City special, 53s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 97s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 53s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was moderately active and a little firmer with the steady tone in the hog market.

Oleo Stearine.

The market continues very steady. Oleo is quoted at 9¾c.

Tallow.

The market was very firm for all grades and offerings are light. City is quoted at 8¾c. and special at 9¾c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was very firm with a further advance made. A report was current of the private sale this morning of 10,000 bbls. of March oil at \$9.65.

Market closed 5 lower to 1 higher. Sales, 21,600 bbls. Spot oil, \$9.58 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$8.33@8.47. Closing quotations on futures: February, \$9.57@9.70; March, \$9.58@9.62; April, \$9.44@9.50; May, \$9.34@9.35; June, \$9.32@9.36; July, \$9.32@9.33; August, \$9.33@9.34; September, \$9.26@9.28; good off oil, \$9.15 bid; off oil, \$9.05 bid; red off oil, \$8.90 bid; winter oil, \$10@10.50; summer white oil, \$9.90@10.50.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, February 11.—Hog market slow and steady. Bulk of prices, \$8.20@8.35; light, \$8@8.40; mixed, \$8.05@8.40; heavy, \$8.05@8.40; rough heavy, \$8.05@8.15; Yorkers, \$8.20@8.60; pigs, \$6@7; cattle prospects steady; beefs, \$6.25@9.65; cows and heifers, \$3@8; Texas steers, \$6.40@7.30. Western, \$6.50@8. Sheep market weak; sheep, native, \$7.60@8; yearlings, \$8.60@9.75; lambs, \$8.75@10.65; Western, \$9@11.25.

Kansas City, February 11.—Hogs strong, at \$7.45@8.22½.

South Omaha, February 11.—Hogs steady, at \$7.50@7.95.

Buffalo, February 11.—Hogs steady; 6,400 on sale, at \$8.85@8.90.

St. Joseph, February 11.—Hogs steady, at \$7.65@8.20.

Sioux City, February 11.—Hogs strong, at \$7.45@8.

Louisville, February 11.—Hogs steady, at \$7.85@8.40.

St. Louis, February 11.—Hogs higher, at \$8.25@8.75.

Indianapolis, February 11.—Hogs steady, at \$8.40.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, February 5, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,000	15,200	7,055
Armour & Co.	5,327	30,000	18,580
Swift & Co.	6,189	18,500	10,578
S. & S. Co.	5,805	17,300	10,262
Hammond Packing Co.	2,047	10,000	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	1,105	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	509	6,700	...

Roberts & Oake, 7,400 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 8,400 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 18,000 hogs; Miller & Hart, 5,200 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 14,700 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,000 hogs; others, 16,000 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,822	14,588	7,514
Fowler Packing Co.	624	...	2,891
S. & S. Co.	3,145	7,365	4,750
Swift & Co.	4,201	11,320	9,466
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,454	4,863	4,853
Morris & Co.	3,026	12,063	4,315
Others	118	1,529	27

S. Kraus, 86 cattle; Dold Packing Co., 658 hogs; Blount, 37 cattle and 463 hogs; J. Stern & Sons, 119 cattle; Stephenson & Graybill, 315 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 291 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 107 cattle; M. Rice, 817 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 1,240 hogs; United Dressed Beef Co., 196 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 40 cattle; I. Meyer, 134 cattle.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,655	12,575	3,657
Swift & Co.	3,064	18,630	9,817
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,127	21,702	7,951
Armour & Co.	3,965	22,707	11,065
Swartz & Co.	...	2,711	...
J. W. Murphy	...	14,887	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 126 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 23 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 106 cattle.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,124	6,768	3,051
Swift & Co.	2,420	4,980	2,379
Armour & Co.	2,316	8,398	2,311
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	337	106	...
East Side Packing Co.	235	3,215	...
Independent Packing Co.	177	...	...
Hell Packing Co.	4	962	...
Krey Packing Co.	...	222	...
J. H. Bels Provision Co.	...	1,423	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	390	33
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	639	...
Others	484	16,065	1,251

Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,237	19,143	...
Armour & Co.	2,154	18,066	...
Swift & Co.	22	8,443	...
Others	6,923	730	...

Des Moines Packing Co., 32 cattle; J. J. Hormel & Co., 838 hogs; Krey Packing Co., 1,400 hogs; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 1,047 hogs; Statter & Co., 80 cattle and 433 hogs; Pittsburgh Packing & Provision Co., 465 hogs; Parker, Webb & Co., 4,219 hogs; The Layton Packing Co., 1,306 hogs; Dunlevy Packing Co., 725 hogs; Sacks Bros. Packing Co., 38 cattle; Rath Packing Co., 42 cattle and 1,293 hogs; Hammond, Standish & Co., 2,129 hogs; R. Hurst Packing Co., 341 cattle and 140 hogs; St. Louis Independent Packing Co., 3,933 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 1,004 hogs; Kingan Packing Co., 1,416 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 1,054 hogs.

CHICAGO TANKAGE MARKET.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner by S. R. Tomkins of J. B. Ziegler & Company.)

Chicago, February 10.—Opinions are about equally divided regarding the future of the tankage and fertilizer market, but all agree that it is a safe bet to sell anything and everything on these markets and keep cleaned up. There can positively be no advantage gained by holding or storing these materials, as the season is pretty well advanced now in the South, and mixers have their wants pretty well covered. We quote the following: Dried blood quiet but firm at \$3.10@3.15 for prompt; high-grade ground tankage at \$2.95@3 and 10c. for B. P. L. Stocks of low-grade tankage are about all cleaned up, and there is very little offering. Jaws, skulls and knuckles are steady at \$29@31 per ton.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	15,000	...
Kansas City	100	1,000	...
Omaha	100	9,100	100
St. Louis	6,000	9,000	...
St. Joseph	100	3,000	400
Sioux City	600	12,000	1,000
Oklahoma City	400	4,000	...
Fort Worth	300	1,500	300
Milwaukee	...	5,049	...
Denver	200	200	4
Louisville	150	1,000	50
Cudahy	...	1,500	...
Indianapolis	200	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,000	100
Cincinnati	100	1,400	500
Buffalo	100	4,000	600
Cleveland	120	1,000	1,200
Toronto, Canada	109	297	11

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	23,000	65,000	17,000
Kansas City	12,500	11,000	10,000
Omaha	8,500	13,000	12,500
St. Louis	4,200	20,000	1,900
St. Joseph	1,800	600	7,500
Sioux City	2,500	7,000	1,000
St. Paul	1,300	14,000	13,000
Oklahoma City	700	1,400	600
Fort Worth	2,300	5,500	2,000
Milwaukee	50	3,300	...
Denver	1,100	2,500	1,700
Louisville	...	6,000	...
Detroit	...	300	...
Cudahy	...	3,200	...
Wichita	...	645	...
Indianapolis	550	4,000	...
Pittsburgh	1,600	7,500	4,000
Cincinnati	1,800	6,178	800
Buffalo	2,800	16,000	15,000
Cleveland	...	6,000	...
New York	2,685	12,277	7,740
Toronto, Canada	2,156	275	289

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,000	36,000	18,000
Kansas City	9,500	21,000	7,000
Omaha	7,100	17,000	9,000
St. Louis	4,200	14,000	1,200
St. Joseph	3,000	13,000	7,000
Sioux City	2,000	9,000	500
St. Paul	1,500	9,000	500
Oklahoma City	900	4,000	1,000
Fort Worth	2,800	4,600	100
Milwaukee	900	4,000	...
Denver	300	4,500	...
Louisville	100	1,000	50
Detroit	...	2,800	...
Cudahy	...	8,000	...
Wichita	...	3,200	...
Indianapolis	950	8,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	300
Buffalo	100	4,000	500
Cincinnati	300	3,600	100
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	950	2,950	1,850
Toronto, Canada	781	639	99

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	18,000	52,000	13,000
Kansas City	5,000	16,000	7,700
Omaha	7,600	20,000	10,000
St. Louis	4,000	15,000	1,800
St. Joseph	1,500	9,000	2,000
Sioux City	2,500	15,000	1,000
St. Paul	5,000	9,000	...
Oklahoma City	500	3,000	...
Fort Worth	2,500	6,000	500
Milwaukee	150	10,218	...
Denver	...	700	...
Louisville	100	2,000	50
Detroit	...	3,500	...
Cudahy	...	1,500	...
Wichita	...	9,000	...
Indianapolis	1,400	9,000	500
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	300
Cincinnati	400	3,576	300
Buffalo	100	3,200	1,200
Cleveland	200	2,000	2,000
New York	1,726	8,285	4,433
Toronto, Canada	901	1,917	176

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,000	40,000	15,000
Kansas City	2,500	8,000	7,000
Omaha	4,400	19,500	11,000
St. Louis	3,000	16,500	1,600
St. Joseph	1,200	11,000	3,500
Sioux City	2,500	16,000	700
St. Paul	...	12,000	...
Oklahoma City	650	6,000	...
Fort Worth	3,200	4,000	200
Milwaukee	...	2,851	...
Louisville	...	1,900	...
Detroit	...	4,200	...
Cudahy	...	3,000	...
Wichita	...	4,395	...
Indianapolis	...	10,000	...
Cincinnati	400	3,472	100
Buffalo	200	5,000	1,400
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	61	1,720	2,228

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,500	35,000	6,000
Kansas City	800	7,000	3,000
Omaha	1,800	16,000	3,500
St. Louis	1,200	10,500	100
St. Joseph	400	9,900	1,500
Sioux City	2,500	15,000	4,000
Fort Worth	1,000	3,200	...
South St. Paul	2,600	18,000	100
Oklahoma City	2,500	2,500	1,000

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The hide markets are easier. Tanners are determined to hold the market down as this is the season when hides are almost at the worst quality of the year.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Close to 50,000 hides moved this week. Prices were inclined to easiness and lower rates were put in force on most of the business effected. Killers started out to advance quotations $\frac{1}{2}$ c. over best prices paid recently but met with no support. Tanners took a few hides at old figures in some selections and demanded and got concessions in orders. Branded varieties of hides remain steady to strong in tone due to the statistical position of the market. Heavy native steers were taken 23c. for a block of 5,000 January hides. More are offered at that rate which is $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lower than recently accepted and the best bids available are at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A thousand January extreme light native steers sold at 22c. and two killers moved 7,500 November, December and January extreme light hides at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Two cars of October and November regular native steers sold at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Spread native steers of June to January take-off sold at 26c. for the regulars and 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for the kosher kill. About 10,000 hides were involved. This clears out the big packer spreads for 1915. One of the big killers moved out about 1,500 June to January spread native steers accumulated at his small slaughtering points at 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Texas steers went at 20c. in two lots aggregating 6,500 heavy hides. No underweights were moved. These last sold at 21c. Killers talk 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @22c. for them. Butt branded steers were not sold. Killers think these hides worth 20c. for January kill and one seller who has earlier hides wants 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Last trades were at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. of January slaughter. Colorado steers were also quiet. Killers want 20c. for this selection owing to the scarcity of branded hides for sole leather purposes. Last trades were at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Branded cows were not sold. Last trades were at 21c. but subsequent bids at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. were rejected for southern points of kill. Seller with such hides wanted 22c. Other hides of northern slaughter are available at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Heavy native cows were not sold although numerous inquiries were around the market. Last trades were at 22c. for December-January take-off. January hides alone are offered at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked and 21c. is bid for them. Light native cows sold at 22c. for about 10,000 January hides in two lots of 5,000 each. A car of January washed light cows went at 24c. which is unchanged from prior business. There is a good demand for light cows and

killers expect to realize no difficulty in getting rid of their stocks as fast as available at 22c. at least. Native bulls are quiet and quoted nominally at 19c. Last sales were at that rate for December kill. No inquiries are around for January forward production and one killer places a rate of 20c. on such salting. Branded bulls are quiet and quoted nominally at 16 to 17c.; outside asked for southern and inside last paid for northern.

Later.—Packer market steady. Branded hides seem firm, but native stock inclines towards lower prices. 3,000 January heavy cows brought 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. There are rumors of a movement of native steers, but particulars are not available. Bids of 20c. declined for heavy Texas steers.

COUNTRY HIDES.—An active market for country hides was noted this week at steady to strong prices. Betterment in the demand for heavy leather resulted in tanners anticipating their needs to a large extent on the over 60 lb. country hides which have been decidedly slow to move lately. Heavy steers were not reported sold in the market this week. Very few of these are coming and what few are held awaiting buyers are considered worth 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @19c. straight through. Heavy cows received considerable attention. All local sellers were involved in movement in the opening days of the week at 18c., one big western buyer taking about 10,000 of this weight goods. Owing to the fact that heavy hides have been slow to sell of late fairly good quality hides will apply on these sales. Later business was affected at the same figure to other buyers, a total of about 5,000 moving from several sellers. A car of heavy cows sold at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. More stock is available at 18c. Heavy hides were included in trades of 45 lb. up stock. About 5,000 of such weight hides sold at a variety of rates. Buff hides moved at 18c. for a couple of thousand and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. was paid for one car of all number one hides. Movement was effected in 45 lb. up hides for 3,000 local stock and 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for a car of Minnesota goods and the same rate for a car of local varieties. Some buffs were included in a trade in 2,000 Ohio hides at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in weights 25 to 60 lbs. No seconds were moved alone. These are held at 17 @17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. as to lots. The situation in the country sections is strong at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., delivered basis for 25 lb. up hides. Extremes moved at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for a car of western Pennsylvania stock and a thousand local hides for deferred delivery went at the same figure. A car of Minnesota extremes moved at 20c. delivered basis here and 2,000 local hides brought 20c. Fairly free of grub hides will apply on the 20c. business. Bids are at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for more. Current grubby hides are available in quantities at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and bids are at 19c. Some dealers seem willing to take a chance on booking 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. business if sufficient hides are involved to carry deliveries over a pro-

tracted period. Branded cows were not moved. Country lots are quoted nominally at 16c. flat basis. Local sellers have a few on hand but are not adding to their stocks except what few drift in in the regular receipts from the native sections. The usual buyers of these hides do not seem anxious for them and holders therefore are not pressing their limited stocks on the market. Country packer branded hides range up to 18c. for the common varieties. Stocks ranging up to big packer gradings quoted up to 19c. here. Pacific coast brands sold at 19c. f o. b., which is equivalent to big packer prices, as the coast hides are sold flat for twos, weights, cows and steers. Bulls were not sold. Nominal market is considered at 16c. Recent business was effected at that figure. Local stocks are moderate. Country packer bulls are quoted at 17@17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and city packer goods to 18c. Later.—Bids at 16c. were refused for country bulls and 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked. Kipskins moved at 20c. for a couple of cars of country current receipts, which are rather poor in quality. City kipskins are offered at 22c. and do not sell. Packer skins are held at 24c., the last sale figure. Buyers do not consider them worth more than 23c.

Later.—Country market slow. Free of grub hides considered good property. Sellers are willing to accept business at shaded prices for deferred deliveries of grubby lots. One car country bulls brought 16c., one car No. 1 steers sold at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. One car Minneapolis hides, 45 pounds and up, moved at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A car of extreme light hides sold at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

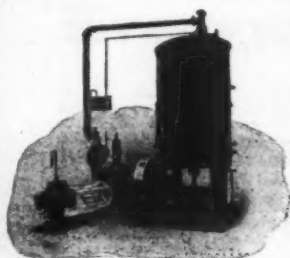
CALFSKINS received considerable attention. A couple of cars of local first skins moved at 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. early in the week. A car of outside city skins moved at 24c. Bids at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. are being repeatedly rejected for more. Country skins are quoted at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @23c. nominal. Packer skins moved at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., a new rate, for 12,000 December and January kill. Two killers refused 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for January-February take-off and ask 28c. firmly. Deacons are steady at \$1.25@1.35; light calf at \$1.45@1.55.

Later.—One car country calfskins brought 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in Chicago.

HORSE HIDES are steady to strong. Movement was effected in a couple of cars of country collection at \$5.60. Holders now demand \$5.75 firmly. City hides are held at \$6.00@6.25 as to lots. Unsold stocks are moderate and the quality now is good, being the best of the year. No. 2 hides are quoted at the usual \$1.00 reduction. Ponies and glues are quoted at \$2.00@3.00 and coltskins at 75c.@1.25.

(Continued on page 35.)

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 9.

The first three days of last week Chicago received 28,851 cattle, and the week's supply totaled 37,392 head, and prices were elevated accordingly, only to be followed by 23,716 cattle on Monday of this week, 7,010 on Tuesday and a heavy mid-week run of 18,500 on Wednesday, making a total of approximately 49,200 cattle for the first three days, and the week's supply will total in the neighborhood of 57,000, or, in other words, 20,000 more than a week ago. Logically lower prices were in order, and, aside from a few choice cattle—yearlings, handyweights and heavy beefs—that are selling steady, the trade declined 10@15c. on Monday, was weak with a lower tendency on Tuesday and 10@20c. lower on Wednesday, at which time values on the bulk of the steer cattle showed anywhere from 25@40c. decline. This eliminated entirely the upturn of a week ago and put prices back to about the low point thus far this year—that is, on everything excepting real choice yearlings, handy weights and heavy beefs, which are selling as high as any time recently, but they are too scarce to be any criterion of the general situation.

Butcher stuff trade on Monday was strong, active, and in some cases a little higher than the high spot in the trade at last week's close, but since Monday there has been a sympathetic easing off in values because of the heavy receipts and decidedly lower market on steers. However, everything in the "she" stuff line is meeting with exceptionally good outlet, except dairy cows which, while selling very satisfactorily, are not as high comparatively as long-haired cows of the same flesh. Heavy bulls are the meanest sellers proportionately, and it takes choice heavy bulls to sell at over \$6.25, while bologna bulls are meeting with exceptionally broad demand from all sources, and the calf trade is at the high point of the season. "She" stuff is scarce, and will be scarce.

In the hog market "bullish" enthusiasm is unchecked. Receipts, instead of increasing, are if anything, less than generally expected, and indicate that holders of hogs are firmly imbued with the expectation of still higher prices, and, given sufficient encouragement, (Continued on page 36.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 9.

The receipts of cattle at this market for the week ending today are 17,000, which includes 2,500 Southern. This is slightly in excess of last week, but is still very light, due in part to the heavy condition of the roads in practically all of our nearby territory. During the early part of this period the market was active and unusually strong, but on Tuesday and Wednesday the price condition very materially changed and a decline in prices has occurred which ranges from 25@50c. on all grades, the greater portion of the decline being in the steer trade. Prime steers are still quoted above the \$9 mark, but the top for the week only reached \$8.75, and this only on 2 loads of heavy steers. Good beefs with flesh and fair quality are selling from \$7.50@8, with the bulk of the sales going at \$7@7.50. Heifers and yearlings are bringing from \$8.50@9, for the very best kinds in small lots, but the bulk in the butcher classes ranges from \$7@8. Best cows have suffered less decline probably than any other grade, and they are still going around the \$7 mark. The common and medium kind, those selling from \$5.50@6, show a decline of perhaps a quarter. Cannery and cutters are changing hands at \$4.25@4.60, and are from 25@40c. under a week ago. Quite a few trains of Kansas cattle are arriving. They are selling in the medium beef class.

Something over 84,000 hogs constitute the receipts for the week. The receipts are

marked by a very fair proportion of good hogs and the order buying trade has been particularly active in the shipping weight and Yorker kinds. The market is on a stronger and higher basis than for many months past. Good heavy hogs reached \$8.40 on Wednesday, several loads going to scale at that figure. The general quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$8.05@8.35; good heavy, \$8.30@8.40; rough, \$7.50@7.70; lights, \$8.05@8.30; pigs, \$6.50@7.75; bulk, \$8.05@8.25. The receipts in this department are comparatively fairly liberal, but the demand seems to grow with the supply, and the consequence is an extremely active market and excellent daily clearances.

Our sheep receipts only amount to 6,100 for the period, a very light and inadequate run. This condition is accounted for almost entirely by the rough weather and bad road condition. New records in prices were made here this week. Pea fed Colorado lambs from the San Luis Valley sold on Tuesday for \$11.25; shearling lambs averaging 74 lbs. brought \$9.60; on Wednesday lambs that could only be called fair to good, brought as high as 11c. Yearling wethers are quoted at \$8.50@9.50. Ewes from \$6.50@7.75. With our sub-normal supply, clearances in the sheep house are prompt and complete.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., Feb. 8.

Cattle receipts are holding up well, some 23,500 last week, but the demand seems to keep pace with the increased receipts and trend of values has been steadily upward of late. Values are now around 25c. higher than they were a week or ten days ago and tone to trade is firm. In fact country buyers are paying as much as packers and in some cases more for the cattle. Choice beefs are bringing \$8@8.50; fair to good 1,050 to 1,350-pound beefs, \$7.50@8, and the common to fair warmed up and short fed grades, \$6.50@7.50 and on down. Cows and heifers have shown about the same improvement as the beef steers and quotations are all of a quarter higher than a week ago. The range is not very wide, from \$4@7, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock going at a spread of \$5.25@6. Veal calves have shown no change for some time, common to best grades selling at \$7.25@9.75, and bulls, stags, etc., have found a free outlet right along at steady to strong prices, \$5@6.50.

No noticeable letup in hog receipts, 98,000 last week, and no improvement in the quality of the offerings. Demand from both packers and shippers is still keen and trade active at strong to higher prices. Buyers all favor the heavy and butcher weight hogs and there is quite a wide range in prices at present. The 17,500 hogs here today sold strong to a nickel higher at from \$7.40@7.85, as against a range of \$7.30@7.75 last Tuesday. Bulk of the trading today was at \$7.55@7.70, as compared with \$7.40@7.60 one week ago, a 10@15c. advance.

Moderate receipts of sheep and lambs, 46,500 last week, and a vigorous demand from all quarters has been responsible for an active and sharply higher trade of late, the advance being about 25c., as compared with a week ago. Fat lambs sold today at \$10.50@11; yearlings at \$8.40@9.40; wethers at \$7@9, and ewes at \$6.40@7.40. The market is higher than it has ever been at this season of the year.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Feb. 8, 1916.

Cattle sold slowly today, with a weak tendency on beef steers, but cows, stockers and feeders sold strong. The sharp division of opinion between cattle feeders and the buying side of the market is as pronounced as it has been recently, feeders claiming present prices are losing them money and

killers claiming they cannot move the meat at a profit at any higher prices, and that they find a limited outlet for it at present prices. Not many cattle sold above \$8 today, although a fair number here yesterday brought \$8.25@8.65, bulk of the steers now selling at \$7.30@8.10, the market called slow and weak to 10c. lower today on beef steers. Cows and butcher cattle sell strong, prime cows worth up to \$7, fair to good cows \$5.50@6.25, some Westerns here today at \$5.90@6.25. Bulk of the heifers sell at \$6.25@7.60, odd head up to \$8.50, veal calves \$8@10.50, bulls mostly at \$5.50@6.25. Stock steers are selling largely at \$6.45@7.30, and feeders \$6.75@7.35 this week, one lot of fancy White Face Colorado yearlings at \$7.50, and Colorado Shorthorns at \$7. Buyers figure the winter is more than half over in this latitude, and cattle bought at present prices will be well worth the money before grass comes, hence a good investment either to turn in the near future, or to hold through the summer. The disappointing beef steer market is depressing feeders somewhat.

Hogs sold steady to 5c. higher today, receipts 21,000 head. Order buyers filled large orders, and led in the buying early, though packers soon followed their lead, and paid the top price for a number of loads, \$8. Bulk of sales ranged from \$7.70@8, and light hogs sold up to \$7.85. Order buyers took a good many light hogs, which put strength into every department of the market. Eastern markets are reported running short of hogs, and increasing orders here from that section is a strong feature, together with the large requirements of local packers.

Sheep and lambs sold 10@20c. higher today, top lambs \$11.15, bulk of the lambs around \$11.10, some Navajo ewes from northern Colorado at \$7.45, yearlings yesterday up to \$9.80, feeding lambs \$10. Receipts are falling below estimates each day, which has much to do with the high prices paid, 10,000 here yesterday, 7,000 today. Prospects point to continued light supplies here, and firm prices.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending February 5, 1916:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	28,640
Kansas City	16,325
Omaha	14,515
East St. Louis	10,087
St. Joseph	3,905
Cudahy	418
Sioux City	4,269
New York and Jersey City	11,316
Fort Worth	2,710
Philadelphia	3,164
Pittsburgh	758
Oklahoma City	2,018

HOGS.	
Chicago	104,123
Kansas City	61,783
Omaha	75,947
East St. Louis	44,009
St. Joseph	54,148
Cudahy	23,190
Sioux City	31,665
Ottumwa	13,850
Cedar Rapids	15,613
New York and Jersey City	37,771
Fort Worth	16,931
Philadelphia	7,135
Pittsburgh	4,788
Oklahoma City	11,515

SHEEP.	
Chicago	54,129
Kansas City	33,854
Omaha	30,098
East St. Louis	8,225
St. Joseph	19,701
Cudahy	123
Sioux City	3,005
New York and Jersey City	23,046
Fort Worth	3,198
Philadelphia	6,619
Pittsburgh	263
Oklahoma City	259

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 7, 1916.

	Sheep and			
	Beefers.	Calves.	lamb.	Hogs.
New York	2,539	2,527	3,087	7,356
Jersey City	6,388	3,768	10,815	39,330
Central Union	2,289	793	8,544	85
Totals	11,316	7,088	23,046	37,771
Totals last week	11,337	6,256	21,509	32,610

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Marionville, Mo.—The Marionville Ice & Cold Storage Company has been organized to build cold storage warehouse with a capacity of 30,000 barrels of apples. Capital stock, \$40,000.

Lafollette, Tenn.—F. A. Joss, W. S. Railey and J. Mill Taylor are the incorporators of the Lafollette Ice Company, to build an ice plant with a daily capacity of 10 tons, which it is estimated will cost \$12,000.

Gainesville, Fla.—The Co-operative Ice Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000 with G. H. White as president; J. Wright, vice-president, and D. F. Conrad, secretary and treasurer.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—C. S. Pifer, J. R. Miller, W. B. Nelson and others are the incorporators of the National Cold Storage Company. Capital stock, \$100,000. Ice and cold storage plant will be installed in the building formerly occupied by the Parkersburg Brewing Company.

ICE NOTES.

Alta Vista, Va.—A cold storage plant will be built by W. W. Jenks.

Jetmore, Mo.—An ice factory and flour mill to cost \$10,000 will be built by A. H. Ling.

Bridgeport, W. Va.—An ice plant will be erected by the A. K. Conway Ice Company.

Blackshear, Ga.—L. H. Oden is much interested in a plan to build a cold storage plant.

Zinc, Ark.—Buildings for ice plant and bottling works will be erected by Bob Cochran.

Springfield, Ill.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a 2,000-ton ice storage plant.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Fire damaged the building occupied by the Rich Ice Cream Company, 470 Spring street.

Shawnee, Okla.—It is reported that an ice plant will be built by the Western Ice & Cold Storage Company.

Somerville, Tex.—The capital stock of the Somerville Ice Company has been increased from \$14,100 to \$25,000.

Woodville, Miss.—The establishment of an ice factory at this point is contemplated by R. E. Thompson, of Wilson, La.

Waldron, Ark.—It is reported that an ice and cold storage plant to cost \$6,000 will be constructed by W. S. Waldron.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—An ice cream factory will be built by Ben Miller. Refrigerating and ice plant will be installed.

Pontotoc, Miss.—The organization of a company to build an ice plant and creamery is planned by the Business League.

Dallas, Tex.—Plans are being prepared for the city for the erection of an ice plant, water works and electric light system.

Hazard, Ky.—C. R. Luttrell and C. B. Combs, organizers of the Perry Ice Company, will build an eight-ton ice plant.

Stephenville, Tex.—A company will be organized by William Higgs and W. B. Hancock for the purpose of building a creamery.

Kansas City, Mo.—The plant of the Rock Springs Ice & Stone Company has been purchased by Albert Striffler, of the Striffler Ice & Coal Company.

Louisville, Ky.—The Purity Ice Manufacturing Company, which company recently increased capital stock \$18,000, will build a 10,000-ton ice storage plant.

Pensacola, Fla.—Plans for the establishment of a packinghouse, ice factory and cold storage plant is interesting A. M. Cohen of the Citizens' Realty Company.

Ronceverte, W. Va.—A new ice-making system will be installed, for which contract has been let, by the Ronceverte Ice & Storage Company, and the plant will be electrified.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—The Co-operative Ice Company, recently incorporated by W. C. White and others, with a capital stock of \$60,000, will build a 30-ton ice plant and cold storage.

Hopewell, Va.—Plans have been prepared for the Appomattox Baking Corp., City Point, Va., recently incorporated with a capital

stock of \$25,000, for the erection of a semi-fireproof brick construction building, 50x95 ft., and to cost about \$10,000.

REFRIGERATION ASSOCIATION WORK.

President Frank A. Horne, of the American Association of Refrigeration, has issued the following address to the members of the association:

"To the Members: I desire to call your attention to a few facts in connection with the activities of the association and to ask your support and co-operation during the year 1916.

"A new year just opening! What possibilities it holds forth! Will we take full advantage of its great opportunities?

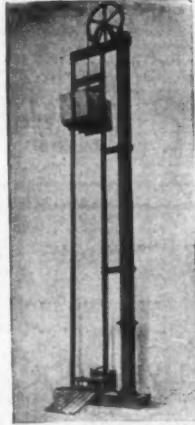
"The American Association of Refrigeration has taken on new life and vigor to meet the obligations which this era of business revival places upon the organization. The association is the servant of the industry, and through its commissions and committees is planning for the future growth of refrigeration in all its branches. This progressive policy needs the co-operation of every member.

"No year in the history of the association has begun more auspiciously. We have a practical business organization with a paid manager in charge at all times.

"A legislative bureau has been opened in the office of the association and information on all bills relating in any particular to the cold storage and ice industry is received as soon as the bills are introduced. This is followed with a copy of the bill and notice of all subsequent action connected with it until final disposition. This service covers National and all State legislatures in regular session this year, and includes the name and address of every member of both houses of Congress, all members of the various State legislatures, and the personnel of all standing committees. The bureau is in charge of the business manager and members will be im-

ICE HANDLING EQUIPMENT

For Manufactured and Natural Ice Plants
Cold Storage Houses, Canning Stations



Our Machines are Designed and Built with a full knowledge of the requirements of prospective customers.

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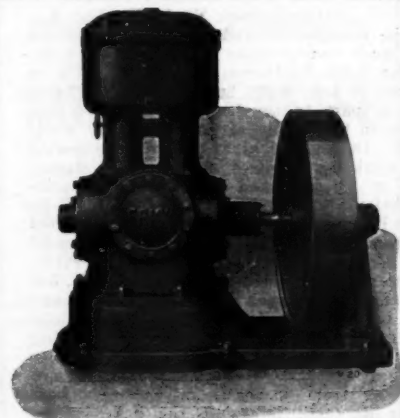
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CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin.
CINCINNATI: Pan-Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Henry Bollinger Estate.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Company.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
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INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
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KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
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LOS ANGELES: York-California Construction Co.
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MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK: American Oil & Sup. Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Ranta.

NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.; Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Stor. Co.
PHILADELPHIA: Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH: Penna. Transfer Co.
PORTLAND, ORE.: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Whee. Co., Edwin Knowles.
RIO DE JANEIRO: F. H. Walter & Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.; Rochester Carting Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pilsbry-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: Fidelity Storage & Transfer Co.; R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: York-California Construction Co.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE: Spokane Transfer & Storage Co.
SEATTLE: York Construction & Supply Co.
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WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

mediately notified of the introduction of any bill affecting the cold storage or ice industry.

"The library has become an actual fact; true it is small, but the foundation has been laid and it will grow. Have you anything to contribute? The names of donors will be placed on a book plate inside the volumes contributed.

"Work has been started on the bibliography. A tentative arrangement has been made with Peter Neff to start a bibliography of American literature on ice and refrigeration. It is expected to have the first part of this work published in time for presentation at the annual meeting, when the matter of carrying this work on to completion will be taken up.

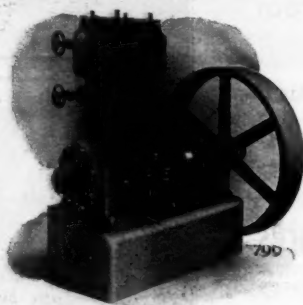
"The commissions and committees are all at work and the results of their efforts will be presented at the next annual meeting, which, by the way, is expected to be the banner meeting in the history of the association. The Committee on Papers and Lectures have already started work on the program.

"At the solicitation of the Committee on Trade Extension the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of Commerce of the United States was induced to secure reports from consuls and commercial attaches throughout the world of imports and exports of refrigerating machinery, materials and supplies. These reports were sent to the secretary of the association first and transcripts were made and sent to all the members who requested them. The information contained in these reports was of great value to all interested in foreign trade.

"The Commission on Application of Refrigeration to Food is planning a survey to determine how refrigeration may be more efficiently used to prevent the large annual waste of perishable food products. This will involve a study of production and distribution of foods and the use of refrigeration in every stage of the process from producer to consumer, including the largest utilization of cold storage for conserving the surplus production, where and when needed. This work will be most valuable to the cold storage and ice industry and to the manufacturers of equipment for private plants at shipping points.

"These are a few of the things we are doing. Many other lines of activity are in preparation, but those mentioned indicate the practical value of the association as the representative of the collective interests of our membership."

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



746

York Refrigerating Machines Sold in 1915

This is the top notch record in the sale of Refrigerating Machines—beating the previous high record of 701 Machines established by us in 1913.

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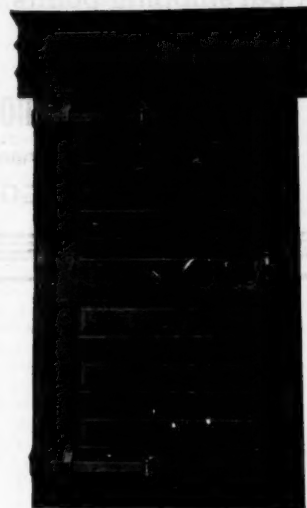
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REMEMBER, the slightest impurity in your ammonia hinders the perfect working of your entire refrigerating system. This means big money-loss for you.

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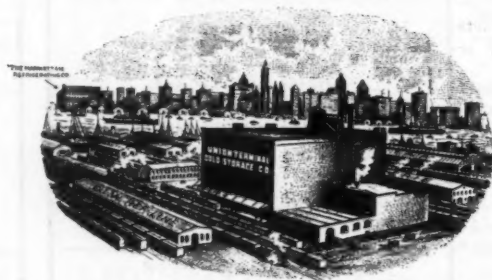
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525 WEST STREET NEW YORK CITY

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

IN COLD STORAGE ENGINEERING.

The Consolidated Engineering Company, Inc., of Baltimore, Md., is a firm of general engineers and contractors, engaged in work in building, paving, refrigeration, re-inforced concrete, etc., which has specialized with great success in the cold storage and packing-house field in recent years.

This company is incorporated for \$200,000, and is doing on an average of \$100,000 worth of business per month. Its work has been principally in Maryland and the Southern States. It built a skyscraper and the Southern Railway terminals in Memphis, Tenn., Southern Railway terminals in Birmingham, Ala., filtration plant in Baltimore, and many hundred other buildings.

It has had an especially thorough experience with cold storage plants and their insulation. It has been the custom in many places to have a contractor build the building, and some insulating company of like calibre to do the insulating work.

The Consolidated Engineering Company, Inc., has started out to do both branches of the work and has completed the Swift & Company's plant in Baltimore, and their plant in Chester, Pa.; a quarter of a million dollar plant for D. B. Martin Company at Baltimore; provision plant for Wm. Schludenberg & Son, Baltimore; plants for the Kurdle Packing Company, John Kurdle, John Fredericks, Fred Haas, Maryland Ice Cream Company, Jaeger Brothers, Blotter Bros., Moerlein Brewing Company, Gunther Brewing Company, Ward Baking Company and the City Baking Company, besides which they have done numbers of smaller boxes, and are in a position to handle refrigerating contracts of any magnitude. They refer anybody to leading mercantile agencies for information as to the responsibility of the company.

AN UP-TO-DATE CAN PLANT.

"There is no such word as 'can't'—at least in our business," said A. E. Heekin, secretary and treasurer of the Heekin Can Company, Cincinnati, in a recent interview. "During 1915 there were skeptics among us, a few men who thought the country was going to the demnition bow-wows, but we scotched the demon of dread and soon warmed up the pedal extremities of those who were suffering from 'cold feet.' The result was the biggest year our company ever had."

It is this same feeling of confidence under any and all conditions; of determination to meet the situation bravely and resolutely no matter how discouraging it appears, that has made the Heekin Can Company one of the leaders of the world in its field—producing plain and lithographed cans and plants.

The home of the Heekin Can Company is at Sixth, New and Culvert streets, Cincinnati, and its plant is said to be the largest of the kind in the United States, under one roof. The building is fireproof and strictly modern, with streaming daylight and plenty of sunshine pouring in through the many windows. An enormous force of skilled and thoroughly efficient operatives is employed and the Heekin products are sold throughout

the United States and in many foreign countries.

There is a wealth of automatic machinery, which, together with the most modern systems, tends to reduce cost. A complete art and engraving plant is maintained, equipped to produce or reproduce. The company makes its own dies and tools, and also grinds most of its own colors.

The equipment for the butchers' supply business is patented, lard pails being actually lithographed, instead of stenciled, as is usually done. Small orders for any line of work can be handled in two or three days, and the best service is rendered at all times.



PLANT OF HEKIN CAN CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Facilities for shipping are unexcelled, the plant being located on a main spur, making it possible to load six cars inside and seven outside the building at the same time.

The company was organized as a corporation on August 4, 1901, the officers being James J. Heekin, president; Charles Lewis, vice-president, and A. E. Heekin, secretary and treasurer. Henry L. Gates is sales manager and Col. C. F. Hake, Jr., general manager.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

HOGSKINS are bringing 65¢/75¢. for country run of skins with the rejected pigs and glues out at half price. No. 1 pigskin strips sold at 11¢. for big packer kinds; No. 2's went at 10¢. and No. 3's are quoted at 5¢/5½¢. nominal. Bids for more are usually on a basis of 10½¢. for No. 1's. Later.—Sales of No. 1 strips reported at 10½¢. and 2's at 9½¢.

SHEEP PELTS.—Big packer sheep and lambskins of current and a little back salting moved at stronger figures than previously paid. Pullers were predicting that no more money would be paid if skins were to be moved as trade slowed up considerable on the last lots sold. However, there was a good demand and all offerings moved. Kansas City skins moved at \$2.25 and \$2.27½. Omaha's went at \$2.27½ and also at \$2.30. Local kill brought \$2.35. Country skins moved in a range of \$1.35@2.25 as to lots. A lot of a couple of thousand very heavy country skins for beaverizing sold at \$2.25. Dry western pelts are selling well at 20¢/22¢. and best Montana skins are held as high as 23¢.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The packer market is quiet but firm. No trading was reported in the local market in packer hides this week. It might be due largely to the poor quality hides that are coming forth as tanners are not paying very much attention to January hides. Inquiries continue to come in, but tanners are not very anxious to purchase long haired, grubby hides at the present asking prices. Killers on the other hand say that they can comfortably carry what few hides they have on hand or coming and also state that the market is not such that it demands any sacrificing to prevent losses. Branded stocks are fairly well cleaned up to the first of the year by all packers. One killer is still carrying a couple of cars of butts and Colorados salted together that run back in

October which he is holding at 19½¢. January spread native steers are nominally quoted at 26½¢., native steers 23¢., butt brands 19½¢/20¢., Colorados 19¢/19½¢., cows all weights 20½¢/21¢., native bulls 18½¢/19¢. There are two packers that have six cars of narrow spreads running back to October that they are holding at 25¢. Small packers are quiet. Brooklyn packers are holding their January cows, all weights, around 21¢., with buyers' ideas around 20¢. Understand bids of 20¢. were refused early in the period.

Later.—After a week of dullness in the New York packer market one killer cleaned up about 1,800 native cows all weights from May, 1915, to February 8, at 20¢.

CALFSKINS.—Packer calfskins are firm and scarce. There is a good demand with light offerings. Packers feel that they can easily obtain an advance of nickel for their current take-off over last sales. New York cities are nominally quoted as follows: 5 to 7 lbs. at \$2.30@2.35; 7 to 9 lbs. at \$2.80@2.85; 9 to 12 lbs. at \$3.25@3.30. The country calfskin market is unchanged. No business reported going on as stocks are small and receipts continue to be light. Dealers are holding for higher prices on this account. Holders are nominally quoting them as follows: 5 to 7 lbs. at \$1.95@2.00; 7 to 9 lbs. at \$2.50@2.55; 9 to 12 lbs. at \$2.90@2.95.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market was quiet and transactions are not of a spirited nature. If any change is noticeable it is in the direction of an easier feeling. Offerings are steadily coming in from country points but tanners are not very anxious to purchase at the asking prices. Hides are beginning to show more grubs and are longer haired and therefore tanners feel that buffs are not worth over 17½¢. and extremes 19½¢. for the current take off. They may be willing to pay ¼¢. more for better quality hides. Lighter weight stock continues to get the call. A large tanner claims to have bought early in the period a car of western extremes at 19½¢. and a car of western Pennsylvania hides 25 lbs and up at 17½¢. Dealers are firm and are talking buffs at 18¢. and extremes at 20¢. There is one dealer that has a good car of New York state hides with about 30 per cent. extremes that he is asking 19¢.

DRY HIDES.—The common dry hide market is strong and steadily advancing. The sales during the period in review have practically cleaned up all holdings at an advance of ¼¢. to 1¢. over last sales.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Frigorifico hides are in good demand and hold firm. Sales for the past week were small. Mexican hides remain about the same as last week. Very few hides are in sight as the embargo that went into effect on January 20 shut us off completely and as far as importers here know nothing has gone out of that country since.

Boston.

The country hide market in Boston is very moderate. Ohio buffs quoted at 18¢/18½¢., according to description and location of the offering. Extremes are held at 20¼¢/20½¢. The southern hide market is quiet, with offerings light and prices firm at 18¢/18½¢. for northerns; 17¢/17½¢. for middle southern, and 16½¢/17¢. for far southern. New Englands are offered at 19¢/20¢. for 25 to 50 lb. hides. A lot recently sold in Boston at 19¼¢. for all weights. Canadians 25 to 50 lbs. average are held at 19½¢.

There is no relief in the situation in calfskins. But few skins are coming in and as these accumulate into a sizable lot they are quickly disposed of. Good stock is scarce, as most of the arrivals now are winter take-off. Prices vary from 5 to 10¢., according to the description of the offering and the need of the purchaser. Tanners are looking forward to freer offerings when the spring kill begins in March, but in the meantime there is practically nothing on the market. 4 to 5 lb. skins are quoted at \$1.50; 5 to 7's, \$2.10; 7 to 9's, \$2.50; and 9 to 12's, \$3.00.

Chicago Section

Swift & Co.'s sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, February 5, 1916, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 10.16 cents per pound.

"Whoa unto he whose initiative is weaker than his referendum." Don't know just what this means, but it's some thunk; wot? Refer it to Bob McManus, the Irish King.

Gotta hand it to Hi Waters. He is 98 come spring and looks, acts and feels like a 40-year-old colt—and all American. Amateur champion boxer of the United States in his day.

Board of Trade memberships are around \$4,000 net. Expect to see them \$5,000 ere long. Does not seem such a long time since they went at \$750, and Dick Boyd wearing out a \$15 "hand-'em-down," and proud of it!

Among our brokers are Asa Davidson, Billy White and Fred Harrison, three of a kind. Another three are Charley Martin, Charley Sterne and Peter Cosgrove. Among the big pairs are Tom Boyer and Gus Summer, also Joe Ziegler and "Tankage" Tomkins. Then there's that pair o' jacks—Hall and Taylor.

A local packer was quoted this week in one of the local papers as follows: "Our business has been very satisfactory the past three months. Receipts of livestock have been substantial, packing conditions good and prices tending upward naturally. Of course the packers prefer low prices, as ordinarily they increase volume, but when the country is prosperous there is no agitation against naturally high prices.

"Nor can it be said now, considering demand and supply, that prices are high, certainly not in comparison with other food products. Our domestic trade has been steadily expanding, but export trade has not maintained its previous war time activity, presumably because the Allies bought ahead

rather heavily, especially of canned and cured goods.

"Fresh meat, being perishable, has to be taken more closely to current needs. If England makes the sea blockade more effective, as is quite possible, we may find some curtailment in European trade, but it will make much less difference to us than it would have made a year ago."

W. G. Press & Co. say of the provision situation: "Industrial conditions this year in the East are so good that they are more active buyers than usual. If the trade from Canada and the East keep up a 9c. hog is one of the possibilities for April. While the cash trade on cured products is not as good as usual, there is still a very fair business going on all the time. The fresh pork trade is considerably better this week than last. The provision futures are holding steady owing to the friendliness of traders to hog products. While there is some reason for such a position in meats, owing to the big trade the past two or three months, we can hardly subscribe to the friendliness that seems to exist in lard at present prices. The popular bull card among the bulls is that lard is selling in tanks at about 80c. under the May, or around \$9.45 per 100, while prime No. 1 edible tallow is selling almost at the same price, and other fats and greases are proportionately high. Of course, the price of tallow is very high and the highest it has been in several years. We would look upon the shortage in sheep and cattle as creating a better demand for hog meats, but we can hardly see where it is bullish on lard. Our lard trade does not start until September, and it is a fact that we accumulate lard up into August. We think lard will sell at a still greater discount under ribs. On January 17 lard sold at 50c. over ribs."

DEATH OF A TRADE LEADER.

Notice has been sent out of the death of M. Emmett Taber, secretary and treasurer of the Taber Pump Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., one of the largest supply concerns affiliated with the packinghouse industry. Mr. Taber died at his home at Buffalo on January 22, and the trade receives the news of his taking away with deepest regret. He was actively identified with the success of his company in its field, and was one of the real live men of the business.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

they will be talking 9c. hogs in the country instead of 8c., as they are at present. High prices generally curtail consumption; also an enormous stock of lard has accumulated, but the deficiency in weight and the high price of corn and the poor quality of most of it has "stiffened the backs" of the operators, who all are now confident of high prices for lard and kindred product. This, combined with an enormous demand for live hogs from Eastern order buyers, has been productive of one of the most active markets that we have seen all winter. The receipts for the first three days of the week will total approximately 147,000, as compared to 144,112 a week ago, and on Wednesday the trade ruled active and 10@15c. higher, with the bulk of the weighty matured hogs selling from \$8.20@8.35, top \$8.37½, and mixed and light mixed grades largely from \$8.05@8.20, with healthy pigs from \$7.50@7.75, and at this writing the outlook is favorable for some further advance. But whenever hogs will net 8c. in the country the chances are that a comparatively heavy marketward movement can be expected.

Sheep and lamb slaughterers haven't been able to accomplish much with their "bearish" tactics since the opening of the week. Each day follows with a new record on fancy grades and the gap between the real choice ones and those of pretty fair finish and quality continues to widen. We have seldom seen the time that pretty good killing lambs sold \$1 per cwt. below the extreme top, but such is the case at present. Gradually the local feed yards are being cleared for this season, and within the very near future only a few of the larger feeders will be left to compete with Colorado offerings. There seems nothing in the situation to hinder prices advancing to a much higher level, although supplies will not work off as fast from now on owing to prevailing high values. Feeders have bought a few lots of lambs at local feed yards recently at \$10@10.40 per cwt., and there is urgent inquiry from many sections, bulk of which orders will likely remain unfilled. Shearers are busy at all nearby points, and owing to the inviting high prices of wool a liberal portion of next month's receipts will land here in a shorn condition. We quote: Good to choice lambs, \$11@11.50; poor to medium, \$10@10.75; culls, \$8.50@9.25; good to choice, light yearlings, \$9.75@10; medium-fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$8.50@9; fat wethers, \$8.10@8.35; good to choice ewes, \$7.75@8; fancy heavy native ewes, \$8.25; poor to medium, \$7@7.50; culls, \$5.50@6.

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Stearines

Tankage, Bones, Hoghair

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Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

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SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

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KREY-PACKING CO. REORGANIZES.

The Krey Packing Company of St. Louis, of which President Fred Krey, of the American Meat Packers' Association, is the head, has completed plans for a reorganization and enlargement of the company's activities. The capital stock of the company has been increased from \$50,000 to \$600,000, and plans have been made for the erection of a new four-story addition to the company's plant, with the latest machinery and equipment. James W. Garneau has retired from the vice-presidency to devote himself to his big baseball interests, and E. A. Schaefer has been elected vice-president. Mr. Schaefer is a well-known St. Louis meat man.

L. C. DOGGETT COMPANY, Brokers

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Vegetable Oils and Animal Fats

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DEALERS IN HIDES, FELTS, TALLOW, GREASE, DRY BONES AND PACKING HOUSE BY-PRODUCTS

CHICAGO

WATCH OUR "WANT and FOR SALE" PAGE FOR BUSINESS CHANCES

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 31.....	12,450	826	63,348	13,313
Tuesday, Feb. 1.....	2,819	2,190	33,267	8,554
Wednesday, Feb. 2.....	13,588	1,510	47,497	17,012
Thursday, Feb. 3.....	6,509	1,231	41,890	17,232
Friday, Feb. 4.....	1,855	606	34,855	10,286
Saturday, Feb. 5.....	177	84	13,274	99
Total last week.....	37,392	6,337	235,110	66,496
Previous week.....	51,935	8,545	278,117	57,621
Cor. week, 1915.....	21,799	2,004	160,091	61,620
Cor. week, 1914.....	41,354	5,748	170,179	88,146

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 31.....	2,702	63	9,195	3,027
Tuesday, Feb. 1.....	275	...	7,962	2,290
Wednesday, Feb. 2.....	2,882	123	11,513	2,672
Thursday, Feb. 3.....	1,441	77	14,658	2,847
Friday, Feb. 4.....	452	...	15,056	1,531
Saturday, Feb. 5.....	...	...	4,401	...
Total last week.....	7,752	265	60,987	12,367
Previous week.....	9,000	543	42,317	9,026
Cor. week, 1915.....	3,567	266	23,252	2,148
Cor. week, 1914.....	18,700	330	57,261	22,591

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Feb. 5, 1916.....	252,463	1,400,956	387,450
Same period, 1915.....	212,254	1,056,159	446,615

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points: Week ending Feb. 5, 1916.....	740,000
Previous week.....	836,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	645,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	511,000
Total year to date.....	4,429,000
Same period, 1915.....	3,518,000
Same period, 1914.....	2,917,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Feb. 5, 1916.....	123,800	626,000	202,900
Week ago.....	154,400	747,000	183,900
Year ago.....	136,300	583,000	230,900
Two years ago.....	115,000	498,200	206,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to Feb. 5, and same period a year ago:

	1916.	1915.
Cattle.....	793,000	738,000
Hogs.....	3,719,000	2,797,000
Sheep.....	1,071,000	1,184,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Feb. 5, 1916:	
Armour & Co.....	29,500
Swift & Co.....	18,600
S. & S. Co.....	17,300
Morris & Co.....	15,000
Hammond Co.....	9,800
Western P. Co.....	14,300
Anglo-American.....	6,900
Independent P. Co.....	14,600
Boyd & Lunham.....	8,400
Roberts & Oake.....	7,400
Brennan P. Co.....	5,500
Miller & Hart.....	5,200
Others.....	27,200
Totals.....	179,700
Total last week.....	245,100
Total cor. week 1915.....	190,100
Total cor. week 1914.....	107,400
Total for 1916 to date.....	1,163,300
Corresponding period, 1915.....	851,100

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.25	\$7.90	\$7.90	\$10.05
Previous week.....	8.10	7.70	7.50	10.35
Cor. week, 1915.....	7.80	7.00	6.15	8.95
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.30	8.55	5.35	7.45
Cor. week, 1913.....	7.90	7.80	5.45	8.40
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.00	6.24	4.10	6.15
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.20	7.50	4.15	6.15

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$8.00@ 9.60
Yearlings, good to choice.....	7.75@ 9.40
Inferior steers.....	6.00@ 7.00
Good to choice heifers.....	3.00@ 7.75
Good to choice cows.....	4.75@ 7.10
Catties.....	3.80@ 4.50
Canners.....	2.75@ 4.00
Butcher bulls.....	6.00@ 7.00
Bologna bulls.....	5.00@ 6.00
Good to prime veal calves.....	9.50@ 11.25
Heavy calves.....	7.50@ 9.25

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$7.75@ 8.10
Fair to fancy light.....	7.60@ 8.05
Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 lbs.....	7.90@ 8.25
Prime heavy butchers, 270-310 lbs.....	7.80@ 8.20
Heavy mixed packing.....	7.70@ 8.05
Rough heavy packing.....	7.35@ 7.75
Pigs, fair to good.....	6.50@ 7.35
*Stags.....	6.50@ 7.50

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native ewes, fair to good.....	\$6.25@ 7.75
Western fed ewes.....	6.25@ 7.85
Yearlings.....	7.50@ 9.65
Wethers, fair to choice.....	6.00@ 8.15
Colorado lambs.....	9.65@ 11.00
Fed western lambs.....	9.75@ 11.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$20.50	\$20.50	\$20.27½	\$20.27½
July.....	20.50	20.50	20.32½	20.32½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.20	10.20	10.02½	10.02½
July.....	10.35	10.37½	10.20	10.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.07½	11.07½	10.95	10.95
July.....	11.20	11.20	11.10	11.10

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.30	20.40	20.15	20.32½
July.....	20.27½	20.45	20.25	20.37½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.02½	10.12½	10.00	10.05
July.....	10.20	10.30	10.17½	10.22½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.95	11.02½	10.92½	11.00
July.....	11.07½	11.15	11.07½	11.15

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.10	20.50	20.10	20.47½
July.....	20.35	20.67½	20.27½	20.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.02½	10.15	10.02½	10.15
July.....	10.25	10.30	10.22½	10.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.97½	11.10	10.97½	11.10
July.....	11.17½	11.25	11.15	11.25

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.52½	20.57½	20.30	20.30
July.....	20.52½	20.57½	20.42½	20.42½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.22½	10.30	10.20	10.27
July.....	10.40	10.47½	10.37½	10.45
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.12½	11.30	11.12½	11.30
July.....	11.27½	11.45	11.27½	11.45

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.40	20.52½	20.30	20.52½
July.....	20.50	20.65	20.45	20.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.22½	10.30	10.20	10.27
July.....	10.40	10.47½	10.37½	10.45
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.12½	11.30	11.12½	11.30
July.....	11.27½	11.45	11.27½	11.45

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.55	20.72½	20.40	20.65
July.....	20.52½	20.75	20.52½	20.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.32½	10.47½	10.25	10.35
July.....	10.47½	10.62½	10.42½	10.55
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.32½	11.52½	11.25	11.45
July.....	11.50	11.70	11.42½	11.60

†Bld. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@ 25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	@ 28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@ 35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@ 18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@ 18
Beef Stew.....	12	@ 14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	@ 18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@ 18
Corned Ribs.....	11	@ 12½
Corned Flanks.....	18	@ 25
Round Steaks.....	18	@ 25
Round Roasts.....	18	@ 25
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	@ 20
Shoulder Roasts.....	14	@ 16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	@ 16
Rolls Roast.....	16	@ 18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	22	@ 24
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15	@ 18
Legs, fancy.....	24	@ 25
Stew.....	14	@ 14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	20	@ 20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	35	@ 35
Chops, French, each.....	15	@ 15

Mutton.

Legs.....	15	@ 16
Stew.....	12½	@ 12½
Shoulders.....	14	@ 16
Hind Quarters.....	16	@ 16
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@ 12½
Rib and Loin Chops.....	20	@ 22
Shoulder Chops.....	16	@ 16

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	14	@ 16
Pork Chops, fancy.....	16	@ 18
Pork Shoulders.....	12½	@ 12½
Pork Tenders.....	30	@ 30
Pork Butts.....	13	@ 13
Spare Ribs.....	11	@ 11
Hocks.....	12½	@ 12½
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@ 8
Leaf Lard.....	11	@ 11

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	20	@ 22
Fore Quarters.....	14	@ 16
Legs.....	20	@ 22
Breasts.....	14	@ 16
Shoulders.....	18	@ 20
Cutlets.....	28	@ 30
Rib and Loin Chops.....	28	@ 30

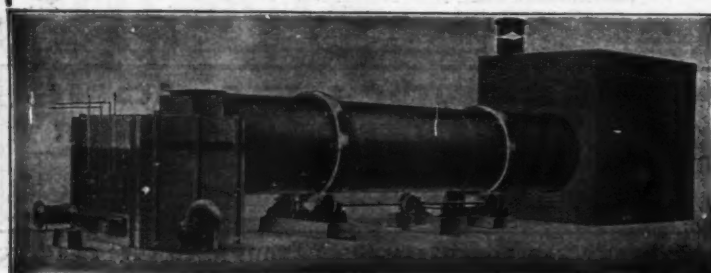
Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@ 7
Tallow.....	3½	@ 3½
Bones, per cwt.....	75	@ 75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs. (deacona).....	10	@ 10
Calfskins, under 15 lbs. (deacona).....	65	@ 65
Kips.....	18	@ 18

47 of the largest
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are now using
**BREWERS & PACKERS
SPECIAL ENAMEL**
Hard and Smooth as Tile
and just as Washable
Prices Right. Ask us
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CLEVELAND, O.

Watch Page 48
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For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	14 @ 15
Good native steers	13 1/2 @ 14
Native steers, medium	12 1/2 @ 13
Heifers, good	10 @ 11
Cows	9 @ 10 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	16 @ 17
Fore Quarters, choice	11 @ 12

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	32 @ 33
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	24 @ 25
Steer Loins, No. 1	24 @ 25
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	31 1/2 @ 32
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	18 @ 19
Cow Loins	12 @ 13
Cow Short Loins	18 @ 19
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	18 @ 19
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	14 @ 15
Striplin Butts, No. 3	14 1/2 @ 15
Strip Loins, No. 3	10 @ 11
Steer Ribs, No. 1	16 1/2 @ 17
Steer Ribs, No. 2	15 @ 16
Cow Ribs, No. 1	12 @ 13
Cow Ribs, No. 2	12 @ 13
Cow Ribs, No. 3	10 @ 11
Rolls	13 1/2 @ 14
Steer Rounds, No. 1	11 1/2 @ 12
Steer Rounds, No. 2	11 @ 12
Cow Rounds	9 @ 10
Flank Steak	14 1/2 @ 15
Rump Butts	12 @ 13
Steer Chucks, No. 1	9 1/2 @ 10
Steer Chucks, No. 2	9 @ 10
Cow Chucks	7 1/2 @ 8
Boneless Chucks	9 @ 10
Steer Plates	8 @ 9
Medium Plates	7 1/2 @ 8
Briskets, No. 1	10 @ 11
Briskets, No. 2	9 @ 10
Shoulder Clods	12 1/2 @ 13
Steer Navel Ends	7 @ 8
Cow Navel Ends	6 1/2 @ 7
Fore Shanks	6 @ 7
Hind Shanks	5 1/2 @ 6
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 13
Trimnings	8 1/2 @ 9

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	4 1/2 @ 5
Hearts	5 @ 5 1/2
Tongues	17 @ 18
Sweetbreads	19 @ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.	8 1/2 @ 9
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 1/2 @ 5
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5 1/2 @ 6
Livers	5 @ 6
Kidneys, each	7 @ 8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12 @ 13
Light Carcass	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Good Carcass	16 @ 17
Good Saddles	17 @ 18
Medium Racks	12 @ 13
Good Racks	14 @ 15

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	6 1/2 @ 7
Sweetbreads	20 @ 21
Calf Livers	26 @ 27
Heads, each	25 @ 26

Lambs.

Good Caul Lambs	16 @ 17
Round Dressed Lambs	18 @ 19
Saddles, Caul	18 @ 19
R. D. Lamb Fores	15 1/2 @ 16
Caul Lamb Fores	14 1/2 @ 15
R. D. Lamb Saddles	20 @ 21
Lamb Fries, per lb.	20 @ 21
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 5
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	12 @ 13

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	13 @ 14
Good Sheep	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Medium Saddles	14 @ 15
Good Saddles	16 @ 17
Good Fores	12 @ 13
Medium Racks	11 @ 12
Mutton Legs	15 @ 16
Mutton Loins	9 @ 10
Mutton Stew	8 @ 9
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 11

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	10 @ 11
Pork Loins	12 1/2 @ 13
Leaf Lard	10 1/2 @ 11
Tenderloins	25 @ 26
Spare Ribs	8 1/2 @ 9
Butts	11 1/2 @ 12
Hocks	8 @ 9
Trimnings	8 @ 9
Extra Lean Trimnings	13 @ 14
Falls	7 1/2 @ 8
Snouts	5 @ 6
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2 @ 4
Pigs' Heads	6 @ 7
Blade Bones	9 @ 10
Blade Meat	9 @ 10
Cheek Meat	8 @ 9
Hog Livers, per lb.	3 @ 3 1/2
Neck Bones	3 @ 3 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	10 1/2 @ 11
Pork Hearts	6 @ 7
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	5 1/2 @ 6
Pork Tongues	13 @ 14
Slip Bones	5 @ 6
Tail Bones	5 1/2 @ 6
Brains	5 @ 6
Backfat	10 @ 11
Hams	15 1/2 @ 16
Cans	10 1/2 @ 11

Bellies	14 @ 15
Shoulders	10 1/2 @ 11

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	10 @ 11
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	10 @ 11
Choice Bologna	11 @ 12
Frankfurters	12 @ 13
Liver, with beef and pork	9 @ 10
Tongue	14 @ 15
Minced Sausage	11 @ 12
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	12 1/2 @ 13
New England Sausage	15 1/2 @ 16
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	15 1/2 @ 16
Special Compressed Sausage	12 @ 13
Berliner Sausage	12 @ 13
Oxford Butts in casings	11 1/2 @ 12
Polish Sausage	11 1/2 @ 12
Garlic Sausage	11 @ 12
Country Smoked Sausage	12 1/2 @ 13
Farm Sausage	17 @ 18
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	11 @ 12
Pork Sausage, short link	11 1/2 @ 12
Boneless lean butts in casings	25 1/2 @ 26
Luncheon Roll	12 @ 13
Delicatessen Loaf	13 1/2 @ 14
Jeilied Roll	18 1/2 @ 19

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	25 1/2 @ 26
German Salami	21 1/2 @ 22
Italian Salami (new goods)	25 1/2 @ 26
Holsteiner	16 1/2 @ 17
Mettwurst	14 @ 15
Farmer	20 1/2 @ 21

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1 @ 1.45
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.20 @ 2.50
Pork link, kits	2 @ 2.00
Pork links, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.60 @ 2.90
Polish sausage, kits	1 @ 1.95
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.50 @ 2.95
Frankfurts, kits	2 @ 2.05
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.70 @ 3.00
Blood sausage, kits	1 @ 1.55
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.00 @ 2.25
Liver sausage, kits	1 @ 1.55
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.00 @ 2.25
Head Cheese, kits	1 @ 1.55
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.00 @ 2.25

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$10.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 500-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	20.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.75
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	40.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	\$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 3, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.60
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.00
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	9.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	17.75

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	\$19.50
Plate Beef	19.00
Prime Mess Beef	19.00
Mess Beef	18.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	22.00
Rump Butts	22.00
Mess Pork	23.00
Clear Fat Backs	23.00
Family Back Pork	23.50
Bean Pork	17.25

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes	12 1/2 @ 13
Pure lard	11 1/2 @ 12
Lard, substitute, tes	11 @ 12
Lard, compound	11 @ 12
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	7 @ 8
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	11 1/2 @ 12
Barrels, 1/2c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2 @ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	10 1/2 @ 23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	18 @ 22 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	12 1/2 @ 15 1/2

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	13 1/2 @ 14
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 14
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	13 1/2 @ 14
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	10 @ 11
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Extra Short Clears	12 @ 13
Extra Short Ribs	12 @ 13
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Butts	8 @ 9
Bacon meats, 1/4c. more	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	17 1/2 @ 18
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	18 @ 19
Skinned Hams	19 1/2 @ 20
Cans, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	11 1/2 @ 12
Cans, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	11 @ 12
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	13 1/2 @ 14
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	23 1/2 @ 24
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	15 1/2 @ 16
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	16 @ 17
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, 4 @ 6 avg.	12 @ 13

Dried Beef Sets	22 1/2 @ 23
Dried Beef Insides	28 @ 29
Dried Beef Knuckles	23 1/2 @ 24
Dried Beef Outsides	21 @ 22
Regular Boiled Hams	24 1/2 @ 25
Smoked Boiled Hams	26 @ 27
Boiled Calas	18 @ 19
Cooked Loin Rolls	28 @ 29
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	18 @ 19

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	16 @ 17
Beef export rounds	30 @ 31
Beef middles, per set	35 @ 36
Beef bungs, per piece	17 @ 18
Beef weasands	8 @ 9
Beef bladders, medium	40 @ 41
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	70 @ 71
Hog casings, free of salt	45 @ 46
Hog middles, per set	10 @ 11
Hog bungs, export	7 1/2 @ 8
Hog bungs, large, medium	6 @ 7
Hog bungs, prime	3 @ 4
Hog bungs, narrow	3 @ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	90 @ 91
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80 @ 81
Imported medium sheep casings	40 @ 41
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 5

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	3.05 @ 3.10
Hoof meal, per unit	2.85 @ 2.90
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.85 @ 2.90
Ground tankage, 12%	2.95 @ 3.00
Ground tankage, 11%	2.95 @ 3.00
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.80 @ 2.85
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.80 @ 2.85
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	23.00 @ 23.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	27.00 @ 28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	22.00 @ 23.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. aver.	150.00 @ 175.00
Horns, black, per ton	30.00 @ 32.00
Horns, striped, per ton	33.00 @ 35.00
Horns, white, per ton	45.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. aver., per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av., per ton	62.50 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av., per ton	77.50 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	90.00 @ 100.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	30.00 @ 35.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	9.02 @ 9.02
Prime steam, loose	9.42 @ 9.42
Leaf	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Compound	10 @ 10 1/2
Neutral lard	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10 @ 10
Tallow	9 @ 9 1/2
Grease, yellow	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Grease, A white	9 @ 9 1/2

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	12 @ 12 1/2
Oleo stock	10 @ 11
Neatfoot oil, pure, bbls.	85 @ 90
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose	8.30 @ 8.50

TALLOW.

Edible	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Prime city	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Prime country	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Packers' prime	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Packers' No. 1	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Packers' No. 2	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
White, "A"	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
White, "B"	8 @ 8 1/2
Bone	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Crackling	8 @ 8 1/2
House	7 1/2 @ 8
Yellow	7 1/2 @ 8
Brown	7 @ 7 1/2
Garbage grease	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	47 @ 48
Glycerine, dynamite	33 @ 33 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	37 1/2 @ 38

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	66 @ 66
P. S. Y., soap grade	65 1/2 @ 65 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	1.95 @ 2.00

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.00 @ 1.05
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.10 @ 1.15
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.15 @ 1.20
Red oak lard tierces	1.30 @ 1.35
White oak lard tierces	1.45 @ 1.50
White oak ham-curing tierces, g. l. hoops	1.90 @ 2.00

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	36 @ 38
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	10 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Borax	8 1/2 @ 9
Sugar	
White, clarified	6 @ 6
Plantation, granulated	6 @ 6
Yellow, clarified	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

Salt—

Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.50
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.35
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	1.72
English packing, Blackshire, car lots, per sack	1.65
English packing, pure dried vacuum, per sack	1.51
English packing, Liverpool, ground alum, per sack	1.39
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.31
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.81
Casting salt, 280 lbs., 2 @ 32, car lots, per bbl.	1.87

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

Retail Section

MEAT CUTS AND THEIR USES How Butchers' Meat Is Cut Up and Sold

By Richard Webber, Master Butcher.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following description of the various cuts of meat and their uses, written by an authority on the subject—a New York City butcher whose shop practices is recognized as the best in the United States—will be of interest to the trade as well as to consumers, for whom it was originally written. It is reprinted from Good Housekeeping by permission.)

The chart illustrations are from new meat-cutting charts prepared by E. C. Bridgman, New York. The National Provisioner has received many requests for such charts and diagrams. It is suggested that this series of articles be preserved for reference.)

(Continued from last week.)

Veal.

The carcass of a calf usually comes to the butcher with the skin on, the pluck in, and the head and feet removed. It is divided into quarters with the first rib on the hind quarter, although in some parts of the country two and in others three ribs are left on the hind quarter.

The leg is cut off just below the hip-joint and is used for roasting. Cutlets may be cut from the leg, or a thick piece may be taken for fillet. When a shank (the knuckle) is left after the leg is cut up, it is used in stew, but more often for soup-stock. The rump is separated from the loin just before the hip-bone; this is the pin-bone in beef. Both these are roasting pieces, and the latter may be cut into chops.

From the fore quarter is raised the shoulder, leaving the ribs beneath well covered with meat. The breast, which runs the length of the fore quarter, is divided from the ribs by a cut running a little above the connection of the first rib on the fore quarter with the breast, and the same connection at the last rib near the neck. The bones of the shoulder may be removed and replaced with a "stuffing."

The shoulder and the breast are roasted, and the latter is also used for stewing. When used for roasting, the rib-bones may be taken from the breast and a "pocket" cut into it for a dressing.

The neck-rack of veal (the neck and the five ribs adjoining) is used for stewing and roasting. A "pocket" is often cut into this also and a dressing used. The rack (the ribs between the shoulder and the loin) can be roasted, but is more often cut into chops. The latter are frequently "Frenched."

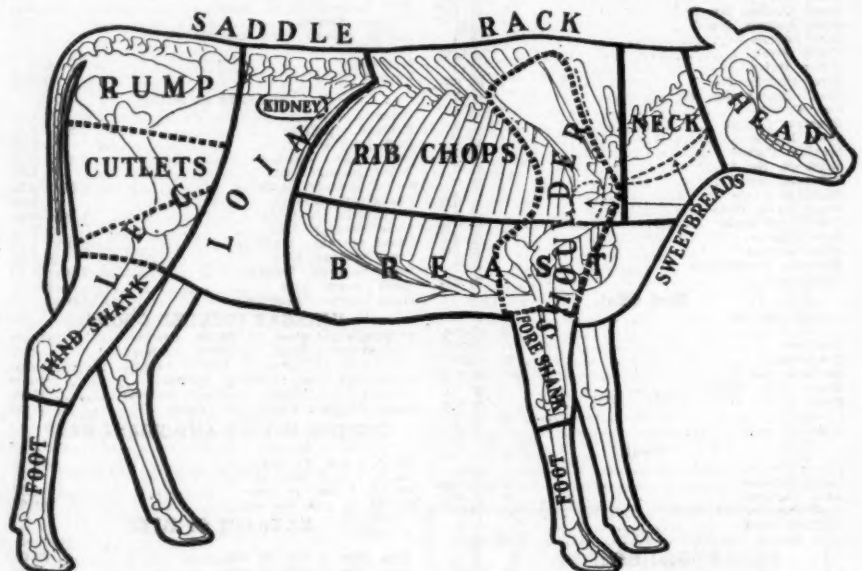


CHART BY E. C. BRIDGMAN, N. Y.

Chart showing the names and location in the carcass of the various cuts of veal. For roasts the saddle or loin is considered the best; for broiling, the cutlets from the round; for entrées, the sweetbreads; and for casseroling, the neck, breast, or rump.

The sweetbreads, a luxury the calf supplies, are perhaps sufficiently well known to need little mention. As considered by the butcher and his patrons they are more particularly the thymus and thyroid glands; the former is known as the heart-bread, and the latter as the throat-bread.

It is the heart or "round" sweetbread that

is the more delicate of the two. The throat-bread is longer and thinner. The pancreas, or stomach-bread, which is the true sweetbread, is used but rarely.

Pork.

The rough ham is trimmed to the rounded piece so familiar as ham. This latter is used fresh, corned, or smoked. The tender trimmings are put to use for frying and broiling. The rib and neck bones are taken from the rough shoulder and are known as "neck spare-ribs" or "neck bones." It is otherwise trimmed down to the top of the shoulder

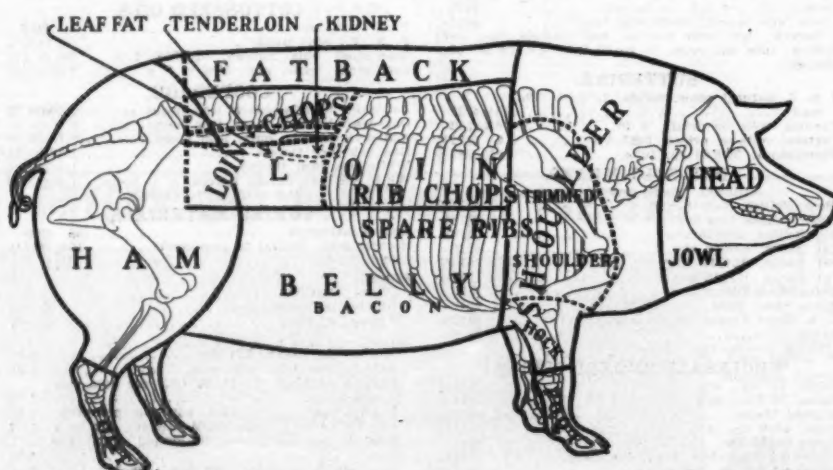


CHART BY E. C. BRIDGMAN, N. Y.

Chart showing the names and location in the carcass of the various pork cuts. Those commonly used for roasting are the loin and ham; for broiling, the loin- and rib-chops.

blade, giving the "shoulder," which is a roasting piece. This is also corned and smoked. The trimmings are used much the same as those of the ham.

A "Cala," formerly known as California, picnic or cottage ham (misnomers and no longer honestly used), is a shoulder cut short, smoked, and pressed into the semblance of a ham. The meat is of good flavor, but there is more waste of bone than in the real ham.

The loin consists of the true loin and from nine to twelve ribs, and contains part of the hip at one end and part of the shoulder blade at the other. The thick fat is taken off the back of the loin. The loin is used whole or in part as a roast, or it may be cut into chops.

Pork tenderloin corresponds to that in beef, and is often removed from the loin and used separately either fried or broiled. The belly is sometimes used corned, but generally is smoked for bacon, and then termed a side of bacon.

The ribs are often removed to give boneless bacon, and the ribs so removed are "flat spareribs." The side is divided lengthwise into inside and outside strips, the former being fat and the latter lean.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you study this page?

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A new meat market has been opened in the old Times Building, Castana, Iowa, by Samuel Brewer.

Arthur B. Cote has opened a grocery and meat market at the corner of Second avenue and Broadway, Rensselaer, N. Y.

A grocery and meat market will be opened in Whitehall, N. Y., by H. M. Matot & Son. The meat department will be in charge of Harvey Adams.

It is reported that Warren W. Whitten, of Newburyport, Mass., will open a meat and provision business in Rowley, Mass.

The grocery and provision business of the D. Wood Co., Main and Pleasant streets, Webster, Mass., has been purchased by Edward Phoenix.

The Peoria Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Peoria, Ill., has been incorporated by Herbert F. Selmer, Fred G. Lindberg and Richard G. Pitsch.

Extensive alterations have been made in Wiley Meat Market, Ottawa, Ill.

George Watson has moved his meat business to Broad street, Reinbeck, Iowa.

P. Burnhenn and P. S. Stapleton have purchased the meat business in Larchwood, Iowa, formerly conducted by P. D. Fuller.

Ellis Daugherty, who has a meat market in La Harpe, Ill., has leased the meat market in Nauvoo, Ill., conducted by Waller Bros.

Jacob Guttman, a butcher at 1014 East 179th street, New York City, N. Y., has been discharged from bankruptcy.

Walter F. Hunt has purchased the meat and produce business in Charlemont, Mass., formerly conducted by O. F. Tobey.

Elway & Mattas, butchers, who have been located at 1512 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, Pa., for the past eleven years, have moved into their new store at the corner of Eleventh avenue and 15th street.

Philips & Wright have sold the People's Meat Market, Searcy, Ark., to J. R. Watson, of Steele, Mo.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the meat market in Mt. Carmel, Pa., conducted by Michael Cominsky.

The Brookside Fish Market, Plymouth, Mass., has been damaged by fire.

Earl Hatcher has purchased the meat market formerly conducted by the Weber Bros., in Mingo, Ohio.

A. J. Wittick's meat market at 307 Fourth street, Waterloo, Iowa, has been destroyed by fire.

Samuel Emslie, who for many years conducted a meat market on Main street, Cornwall, N. Y., died at his home, on Willow avenue, from heart trouble. Mr. Emslie was 62 years of age and is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter.

Mr. Eiler has closed his meat market at Baldwin, Kan.

A meat and grocery market will be opened in Maxwell, Ia., by Clark Chambers, of Collins, Ia.

Robert Heller has purchased the interest of Fred Smith in the meat firm of Heller & Smith, who conducts a meat market at 505 West State street, Rockford, Ill., making him sole proprietor.

Joseph Burns has added a meat department to his grocery market in Eau Claire, Mich.

H. P. Lemper's new meat market at 2938 Jackson street, Dubuque, Iowa, has been opened for business.

A meat department has been added to Oscar Elsner's grocery store in Cary, Ill.

Albert Bean, formerly in the meat business, died at the home of his daughter, 20 Wiley street, Bangor, Me., at the age of 84 years.

A meat department will be added to the grocery and provision store of Herman F. Hardy on Vine street, Marlboro, Mass.

A meat market has been opened at Main and Seventh streets, Wellsburg, W. Va., by

Joseph Camilette and is under the management of James West.

A meat market has been purchased in Charlestown, N. H., by William Taylor, of Ludlow, Vt.

C. E. Lewis has purchased a meat market in Lewiston, Me.

The Kellogg Meat Company, Kellogg, Idaho, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$12,000 by S. J. Champagne, A. J. Champagne, E. W. Sweet and A. P. Hutton, all of Kellogg, Idaho.

Charles M. Simpson is now the owner of the Imers & Von Berg meat and grocery store in Charles City, Iowa.

The Stevenson Cash Meat Market, Edinburg, Ind., has been sold to F. J. Dorsey.

Ed. Valley has sold his meat business in the Gund building, Harpers Ferry, Iowa, to George Cota.

George Rempp has purchased a meat market on the West Side, Montezuma, Iowa.

Many improvements are being made in C. C. Schroeder's butcher shop at 222 North Main street, Edwardsville, Ill.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Battle Creek, Mich., Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association: L. L. Swank, president; F. A. Vedder, first vice president; I. L. Webb, second vice-president, and E. W. Billinton, treasurer.

A grocery store and meat market has been opened at Rockdale, Ill., to be known as the Sanitary Market, by Oliver Buerling.

A meat market has been opened at Oskaloosa, Kan., by E. S. Edmonds.

The Karns Grocery and Meat Market is now located in the Dixon building, on Main street, Mound Valley, Kan.

A new meat market has been opened on Second street, Texhoma, Okla., by D. Cavanaugh.

John D. Gregg's meat market at 3871 Shendoan avenue, St. Louis, Mo., has been damaged by fire.

James Dawn has purchased the meat business of A. L. Leonard in Benton Harbor, Mich.

George Smith, Sr., has sold his meat business in Hastings, Mich., to Hub Casey.

Wallace Green is about to open a meat market in the W. B. Williams building, Lapeer, Mich.

Joseph Trobney has engaged in the meat business in Negaunee, Mich.

Ray Barron has succeeded to the meat business of Wilson & Barron, Redlands, Cal.

The Montana Meat and Grocery Company, Great Falls, Mont., has sustained a severe fire loss.

Nickel Bros., meat dealers in Kamiah, Ida., have added a stock of groceries.

W. H. Phillips has purchased the business of Morrill's Grocery & Meat Market at Santa Ana, Cal.

Stoerck & Fehrenback have succeeded to the meat business in St. Johns, Mich., of George A. Stoerck.

Wm. N. Senf has sold his interest in their meat market at Fremont, Mich., to his partners, Louis Nelson and Harry Monroe.

E. R. Wilbur has disposed of his meat market in Owosso, Mich., to Harry Wright and U. R. Sutfin.

Alber P. Walker has succeeded to the meat and grocery business of Walker & Company, Lansing, Mich.

Frank J. Patterson has engaged in the meat business at Well, S. D.

The Chewelah Meat Market, Chewelah, Wash., has moved into its new building.

W. T. Nance has purchased the Central Meat Market, Oakesdale, Wash., and will continue as the Oakesdale Meat Company.

H. G. Warnke has purchased the meat market of Clyde Richardson in Lewiston, Neb.

J. L. Finn has sold the City Meat Market, Bushville, Neb., to R. J. Perreten.

William Paley, formerly in the provision business at 62 Patchen avenue, Brooklyn,

N. Y., died after a long illness at Walden, Orange County, N. Y. He was born in England 32 years ago and is survived by his widow and one daughter.

Robert Hayes has been succeeded as head of the meat department in the Goodnow store, Winchester, N. H., by Henry E. Fitzgerald. Mr. Hayes has returned to the Belkows Falls store.

A meat market will be opened in East Haven, Conn., by Hugh Farrel.

A meat market will be opened in Foster, Wis., by John Beitz.

Albert Jennings and Orba Mosher, who have conducted a meat market in the Pomert building, Caledonia, Ohio, for several years, dissolved partnership. Mr. Mosher has taken full charge of the business.

Benjamin S. Dennis, who has been engaged in the meat business for nearly half a century, died at his home, 18½ Pickman street, Salem, Mass. He was born in Beverly August 23, 1844, and came to Salem in 1862.

William Locke will open a new meat market in Essex, N. Y.

BROOKLYN BUTCHERS BIG BALL.

The biggest and most successful entertainment in the history of the Brooklyn Branch, United Master Butchers of America, was that held last Thursday evening at the Imperial, in Brooklyn. It was the 18th annual ball of the Brooklyn branch, and more than 500 members and guests attended. The vaudeville entertainment was the finest yet produced for such an affair, and the whole festivity was on a par with it.

President Charles Grismer was master of ceremonies, and his committees were all on the job with every detail properly looked after.

Among those present were Philip F. Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lehner, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore N. Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lower, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mertel, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Minner, Mr. and Mrs. Moller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Meyer, Leo J. Marx, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Louis May, Mr. and Mrs. R. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. H. Nagle, Fred Neiber, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pape, Mr. and Mrs. F. Quigley, Mr. and Mrs. William Ruck, Mr. and Mrs. John Rosenberg, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rosenberg, Mr. and Mrs. George Reif, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. John Adelman, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Ahrens, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Bielstein, Mr. and Mrs. J. Berker, Mr. and Mrs. John Schmidt.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Bahrenberg, Mr. and Mrs. W. Baueries, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Blum, A. Bauer, M. Bauer, R. Casseus, J. Clarius, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Deminger, Charles Dreyfus, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Deminger, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Degenhardt, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fuderlein, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fuchs, A. Frederick, Christ Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bieb, H. Gauten, Joseph Goetz, A. Gitterman, E. Hornung, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Habicht, S. Heyman, Charles Heidrich, A. Hotz, Val Homer, Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Hieber, Mr. and Mrs. O. Edward Jahrsdorfer, Mr. and Mrs. R. Jahrsdorfer, Mr. and Mrs. Jurgens, Charles Kiesewetter, Mr. and Mrs. George K. Krauss, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kessler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kearn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Klesper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Koenig, Mr. and Mrs. A. Keek, Mr. and Mrs. M. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. L. Laurini.

New York Section

V. D. Skipworth, of the S. & S. Company executive staff at Chicago, was in New York this week.

The Manhattan Sanitary Inspection Association will hold its annual banquet at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday evening, February 15.

Warren B. Houser, manager of Armour & Company's produce department in New York, has been elected a member of the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending February 5, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.86 cents per pound.

The M. H. Greenebaum Company has rented its place at No. 446 West Fourteenth street to T. M. Sinclair & Company, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for a provision sales house.

The Association of Ice Manufacturers of Long Island will hold its sixth annual banquet at the Marlborough Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-sixth street, on Thursday evening, February 17.

It is said that a new produce exchange to be known as the Butter and Egg Board is to be formed on the West Side among men who are not members of the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Earl D. Speer, of the transportation department of Morris & Company, representing East St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Omaha and Oklahoma City, was in New York this week on a flying trip.

The Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society, composed of employees of the Richard Webber markets, will hold a dance on the evening of Washington's Birthday, at the Lyceum, Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue.

Commissioner Joseph Hartigan, of the New York City Bureau of Weights and Measures, is actively agitating the amendment of the Federal regulation which permits the sale of wrapped meats without marking the net weight on the wrapping.

The annual beefsteak dinner of the employees of the United Dressed Beef Company will be held at Terrace Garden on Thursday evening, March 2. This is generally acknowledged to be the biggest beefsteak feed of the season in New York. The committee promises some very prominent speakers for this year, as well as the usual good time.

Alphonse Franconi, manager of the Insurance Department of the American Cotton Oil Company, died recently at his home, 201 West Eighty-first street, in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in San Francisco, coming to this city thirty-five years ago. Mr. Franconi had been connected with the company for more than twenty years. His wife survives him.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending Saturday, February 5, 1916: Meat.—Manhattan, 5,282 lbs.; Brooklyn, 35,421 lbs.; The Bronx, 1,000 lbs.; Queens, 67 lbs.; Richmond, 212 lbs.; total,

42,582 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 4,238 lbs. Game and Poultry.—Manhattan, 2,073 lbs.; Brooklyn, 109 lbs.; The Bronx, 35 lbs.; total, 2,217 lbs.

Vice-President W. H. Noyes, of Swift & Company, of New York, is in Roosevelt Hospital recovering from a severe illness which at one time threatened to become critical. Mr. Noyes arose from his sick bed at home and attended the Swift dinner at the Hotel Astor last Saturday evening against the advice of his physician. But he has always presided at these functions, and did not like to desert his fellow workers. The exertion was too much for him, and on Monday he was removed to the hospital. Later in the week his condition was much improved, and it was hoped that he would soon be out again.

SWIFT EMPLOYEES' ANNUAL DINNER.

The seventh annual dinner of the employees of Swift & Company in the New York territory took place last Saturday evening at the Hotel Astor, New York City. It was the largest and most successful of these now historic functions, which began seven years ago with a surprise dinner to General Man-



W. HAYWARD NOYES.
Toastmaster at the Swift Dinner.

ager George J. Edwards at Martin's old restaurant at 26th street and Fifth avenue, attended by about 90 men. The 1916 banquet was attended by more than 440 Swift men, which was the largest attendance on record.

The 1916 dinner was notable also because of the distinguished and representative character of the guest list. It included Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Company; W. F. Burrows, president of Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago; Fred R. Burrows, vice-president of the G. H. Hammond Company, Chicago; and W. H. Lipe, president of the Beech Nut Packing Company, Canajoharie, N. Y.

Others at the speakers' table were Governor James F. Fielder and Secretary of State Thomas F. Martin of New Jersey; Don C. Seitz, business manager of the New York World; District Attorney Edward Swann of

New York; President George A. Post, of the Railway Business Association; General Manager George J. Edwards, of Swift & Company, New York; W. Hayward Noyes, vice-president of Swift & Company of New York; James P. Moon, of the Swift executive department, Chicago; W. A. Johns, manager of the Swift plant at Jersey City; A. C. Dean, credit manager; C. H. Simons, district manager at Boston; Theodore Nye, of Springfield, Mass.; Fred Clark, of Boston; A. T. Hunnewell, of Boston; President Walter Blumenthal, of the United Dressed Beef Company; I. D. Marshall, of New Haven; J. B. Davenport, local manager for Libby, McNeil & Libby; Dr. W. H. Travis, and Harry Swift of Newark.

The dinner was held in the north ballroom on the eighth floor of the Hotel Astor. The speakers' table was decorated with flowers and smilax, and a miniature Swift refrigerator car served as centerpiece. The more than 400 diners were seated at round tables and received souvenirs in the form of Swift pencils. The ladies occupied the balconies, and after watching the men discuss seven courses of food they were served with light refreshments, and later were joined by the men in the east ballroom, where dancing proved so popular and so generally indulged in that it lasted until an early hour Sunday morning. Entertainment was provided during the dinner by an orchestra and vocalists, and by a monologist.

Chairman T. C. Sullivan, of the dinner committee, presided at the opening of the dinner in the absence of Toastmaster W. Hayward Noyes, who was ill, and who rose from a sickbed to come to the hotel and preside. He was given an ovation when he entered, and it was seen that he labored under great strain, but he discharged his duties with his customary grace and decision.

The first speaker was District Attorney Edward Swann of New York. After pleasant reminiscences of his early association with Gansevoort Market and the West Side trade he described the conditions of government in New York City and the imposition of tax burdens by the State legislature on the city.

The second speaker was Don C. Seitz, of the New York World, who made a brief, pithy and altogether admirable after-dinner talk. He complimented the diners on their very apparent organization spirit and loyalty, and said it spoke well for the company that employed them.

He spoke of the meat industry in general as one that was greatly misunderstood by the public, and much misjudged. But he said it was the fault of the meat trade itself, that it did not educate the public to a realization of the service given to it by the modern packer. Instead of trying always to put the blame on somebody else, the trade should dwell on "service" and "convenience," and show the public that it was getting all it was paying for, and that it must expect to pay for such modern service and convenience as it now receives. Mr. Seitz also made a plea for development of the meat-producing resources of the Eastern States, now neglected.

He was followed by President George A. Post, of the Railway Business Association, who took the Swift 1916 Year Book for his text and made an endless chain of puns and quips out of it. He enjoyed himself as much

as the crowd enjoyed hearing him. Toast-master Noyes then introduced Governor Fielder of New Jersey, who was the chief guest a year ago, and who was given another warm reception.

The next to be introduced was President L. F. Swift. He was warmly greeted, as might have been expected, and it seemed to give him a great deal of pleasure to face this great audience of his employees. He gave them some sound advice in a few minutes talk that was characteristic of the man and of the policy which has made his company one of the country's commercial giants.

He told them to hustle all the time, and never to speak ill of a competitor's goods. He told them to try always to "make good," for it was as easy to make good as to "make poor." He advised them to save money, but he also advised them to get in debt and to stay in debt.

"You'll never have much in the end unless you do," said he. "That is my own doctrine, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to you." The hustling necessary to meet such debt obligations was what usually brought success.

The last speaker was W. H. Lipe, of the Beech Nut Packing Company, and his brief remarks were not only witty and laugh-provoking, but very much to the point. The programme concluded with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Among those at the tables from out of town were: C. Brady, Plainfield, N. J.; S. G. Adams, Stamford, Conn.; G. A. Bailey, Orange, N. J.; J. J. Brown, Yonkers, N. Y.; William Bolton, Harrison, N. J.; B. Bates, Flushing, N. Y.; C. H. Buckley, Orange, N. J.; William Brenner, Newark, N. J.; W. Atz, New Rochelle, N. Y.; W. D. Lesser, Newark, N. J.; B. C. Burger, Harrison, N. J.; A. S. Cameron, Harrison, N. J.; A. Darrecker, Stapleton, N. Y.

S. E. Evans, Bayonne, N. J.; J. J. Farrell, Newark, N. J.; J. S. Gascoign, Flushing, N. Y.; F. L. Holley, Stamford, Conn.; H. A. Keelman, Harrison, N. J.; I. S. Landis, Newark, N. J.; F. A. Holmstrup, Somerville, N. J.; Gus. Gaul, Harrison, N. J.; H. W. Graber, Stapleton, N. Y.; L. J. Cook, Paterson, N. J.; A. B. Cummings, Stapleton, N. Y.; A. A. DeSaute, Long Branch, N. J.; F. F. Byrne, Newark, N. J.; W. F. Carroll, Port Jervis, N. J.; A. C. Connie, Harrison, N. J.

J. R. Cunningham, Newark, N. J.; A. F. Hunt, Harrison, N. J.; I. Goldstein, Newark, N. J.; George Huyler, Orange, N. J.; C. C. Lee, Newark, N. J.; A. Gibbs, Elizabeth, N. J.; F. W. Freize, Harrison, N. J.; W. G. Fornoff, Orange, N. J.; W. F. Cleary, New Rochelle, N. Y.; F. Dawson, Harrison, N. J.; J. C. Ferguson, Newark, N. J.; C. Fisher, New Brunswick, N. J.; W. L. Gay, Harrison, N. J.; J. R. Cooper, Yonkers, N. Y.; J. R. Duffy, Port Jervis, N. Y.; T. J. Dolan, Bayonne, N. J.; B. J. Ullman, Haverstraw, N. Y.; K. L. O'Neill, Elizabeth, N. J.; N. McNay, Stamford, Conn.; Jacob Maltz, Bayonne, N. J.; F. P. Nix, Stamford, Conn.; G. N. Norman, Harrison, N. J.; E. L. Peet, Harrison, N. J.; H. E. Rankin, Somerville, N. J.; H. J. Schwach, Stapleton, N. Y.; W. S. Smith, Plainfield, N. J.; G. E. Smith, Harrison, N. J.

C. C. Smith, Newburgh, N. Y.; H. M. Jones, Van Wagenen, Schickhaus Company, Newark, N. J.; W. F. Wright, Somerville, N. J.; Thomas McDonough, Van Wagenen, Schickhaus Company, Newark, N. J.; G. D. Magers, Harrison, N. J.; H. H. Moore, Chicago, Ill.

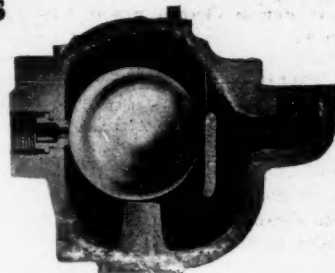
Frank Morris, Orange, N. J.; George W. Seeley, Bridgeport, Conn.; F. E. Towles, Bayonne, N. J.; R. A. Peplow, Harrison, N. J.; B. H. Weed, Van Wagenen, Schickhaus Company, Newark, N. J.; J. F. Scriven, Yonkers, N. Y.; F. Schwach, Long Branch, N. J.; V. G. Mount, Harrison, N. J.; J. E. Maher, Bayonne, N. J.; A. A. Wright, Bayonne, N. J.; A. L. Wright, Long Branch, N. J.; E. W.

You can clean the J-M Steam Trap in two minutes

Remove the cover, take out the ball and body is accessible for cleaning. J-M Steam Traps seldom need cleaning. They have no stuffing boxes or plug valves to clog with grease or dirt.

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There are no levers or diaphragms in the J-M Trap to get out of order and require adjustment. Nothing to break down.



Can be used for any service where necessary to remove water, air or other gases from steam. Most simple trap made; costs practically nothing to maintain. Write for special J-M Steam Trap Bulletin.



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They actually improve plant efficiency—J-M Sea Rings

When you pack a rod or plunger with ordinary packing, you must make the stuffing box leak-proof against the greatest pressure to which it will be subjected, regardless of the fact that in all machines whether engine, compressor or pump, the actual fluid pressure against the packing varies during each stroke.

In other words there is a constant power loss as well as rod and packing wear due to this constant, maximum packing pressure, a great part of which is pure waste.

It is by correcting these evils that the automatic action of J-M Sea Rings saves packing wear, rod wear and frictional power losses—because they are actually operated by the fluid pressure behind them. They pack just as tight as necessary—no more—no less and regardless of the pressure or its variation.



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Meyer, Van Wagenen, Schickhaus Company, Newark, N. J.; R. Ralston, Harrison, N. J.; J. J. Thiel, Harrison, N. J.

Frank Sullivan, Philadelphia, Pa.; William Roth, Newark, N. J.; C. W. Wood, New Brunswick, N. J.; W. Reynolds, Harrison, N. J.; H. L. Small, Van Wagenen, Schickhaus Company, Newark, N. J.; T. Terrinova, Harrison, N. J.; George Stillman, Flushing, N. Y.; Walter Ribban, Harrison, N. J.; H. R. Wherry, Orange, N. J.; T. H. Littlefield, Asbury Park, N. J.; W. Martin, New Brunswick, N. J.; S. J. Roberts, Morristown, N. J.; P. Sarbin, Van Wagenen, Schickhaus Company, Newark, N. J.; T. R. Terrell, Flushing, N. Y.; L. J. Sommers, Stamford, Conn.; W. J. Walsh, Newark, N. J.; J. G. Miller, Flushing, N. Y.; G. N. Schelereth, Stapleton, N. Y.; J. M. Walsh, Stapleton, N. Y.; B. C. Moore, Newark, N. J.; J. H. Schenck, Port Jervis, N. Y.; D. A. Sullivan, Stamford, Conn.; H. L. Sleight, Newburgh, N. Y.; P. C. Shaw, Flushing, N. Y.; E. Schloss, Newark, N. J.

The dinner was in charge of a committee including T. C. Sullivan, chairman; R. B. Neff and Frank Morris. The menu, the best yet served at these affairs, was as follows:

Oyster Cocktail
Mock Turtle Soup
Olives Celery Radishes Salted Nuts
Vol-au-Vent of Swift's Sweetbreads
Green Peas Saute
Filet Mignon of Beef, Argentuail
Libby's Asparagus Tips Potatoes Parisienne
Orange Sherbet
Swift's Premium Chicken with Water Cress
Swift's Premium Bacon
Fruit Salad
Nesselrode Pudding
Assorted Cakes
Coffee
Cigars White Rock Water

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	8.75@9.00
Poor to fair native steers	6.00@7.05
Oxen and stags	4.75@7.50
Bulls	4.75@7.25
Cows	3.00@6.50
Good to choice steers one year ago	7.85@8.85

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to prime, per 100 lbs.	9.00@13.25
Live calves, yearlings	—@—
Live calves, barbed, per 100 lbs.	—@—
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	8.00@8.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime	@11.25
Live lambs, yearlings	—@—
Live sheep, culls	—@—
Live sheep, common	@5.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@8.75
Hogs, medium	@8.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@8.85
Pigs	@8.25
Roughs	7.25@7.50

DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@13	@14
Choice native light	@13½	@14½
Native, common to fair	@11½	@12½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@13
Choice native light	@12½
Native, common to fair	@11
Choice Western, heavy	@11
Choice Western, light	@10½
Common to fair Texas	@10
Good to choice hinders	@12
Common to fair hinders	@10
Choice cows	@10
Common to fair cows	@9½
Fleshy Bologna bulls	9½@10½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@16	@17
No. 2 ribs	@14½	@15
No. 3 ribs	@12½	@13
No. 1 loins	@16	@18
No. 2 loins	@14½	@16
No. 3 loins	@12½	@14
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@15	15½@16½
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@13	14 @15
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@12	12½@13½
No. 1 rounds	@11	12 @12½
No. 2 rounds	@10½	@11½
No. 3 rounds	@9½	@10½
No. 1 chucks	@10	@12½
No. 2 chucks	@9	@11½
No. 3 chucks	@8½	@11

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@10
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@18
Western calves, choice	@16½
Western calves, fair to good	@14½
Grassers and butterfles	@13

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@10½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@10½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@11½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@11½
Pigs	@11½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@19
Lambs, choice	@18
Lambs, good	@17
Lambs, medium to good	@16
Sheep, choice	@14
Sheep, medium to good	@13
Sheep, culls	@11½

PROVISIONS.

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@16
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@16½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@16½
Smoked plunks, light	@12
Smoked plunks, heavy	@11½
Smoked shoulders	@12½
Smoked bacon, boneless	@16½
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@15
Dried beef sets	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@18
Pickled bellies, heavy	@13

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@16
Fresh pork loins, Western	@15
Frozen pork loins	@25
Fresh pork tenderloins	@22
Frozen pork tenderloins	@14
Shoulders, city	@12
Shoulders, Western	@13
Butts, regular	@15
Butts, boneless	@17
Fresh hams, city	@15½
Fresh hams, Western	@11½
Fresh picnic hams	@11½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs.	75.00@80.00
per 100 pcs.	
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per	65.00@70.00
100 pcs.	
Black hoofs, per ton	@30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	@40.00
White hoofs, per ton	60.00@65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per	85.00@90.00
100 pcs.	
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	125.00@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	@75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	@50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	@13½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	@10c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@60c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@30c. a pound
Calves' livers	@25c. a pound
Beef kidneys	@14c. a pound
Mutton kidneys	@10c. a piece
Livers, beef	@13c. a pound
Oxtails	@10c. a piece
Hearts, beef	@8c. a pound
Rolls, beef	@30c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	@35c. a pound
Lambs' fries	@10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@16c. a pound
Blade meat	@18c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@4½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@6½
Shop bones, per cwt.	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	@90
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	@80
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	@90
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	@40
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@50
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, middles	@12
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@15
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@32
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@17
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@87
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	@7½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	@4½
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@90

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	25	25
Pepper, Sing., black	17	19
Pepper, Penang, white	20½	22½
Pepper, red	27	30
Allspice	5½	7½
Cinnamon	16	20
Coriander	5½	7½
Cloves	22	25
Ginger	20	23
Mace	66	70

SALTPETRE.

Refined	@38
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GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@28
No. 2 skins	@26
No. 3 skins	@13
Branded skins	@22
Ticky skins	@22
No. 1 B. M. skins	@26
No. 2 B. M. skins	@19
No. 1, 12½-14	@3.80
No. 2, 12½-14	@3.05
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@3.65
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@2.25
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@3.55
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@3.30

No. 1 B. M. kips	@3.30
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.15
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	@4.40
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@4.15
Branded kips	@2.80
Heavy branded kips	@3.80
Ticky kips	@2.80
Heavy ticky kips	@3.80

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Fresh killed, dry-packed—	
Western, hens and med. toms, dry-pk., fancy	@28
Western, spring, dry-pk., fair to good	@27
Other western, spring, scalded, fancy	@27
Kentucky and Tenn., dry-picked, choice	@27
Tennessee, scalded, average best	@27
Texas, dry-picked, fancy	@27
Old hens	@23
Old toms	@23

CAPONS.

Philadelphia, 8 to 10 lbs. each	@30
Philadelphia, 6 to 7 lbs. each	@27
Ohio, 8 lbs. and over, each	@28
Ohio, 6 to 7 lbs. each	@28
Indiana, 8 lbs. and over each	@27
Indiana, 6 to 7 lbs. each	@27

CHICKENS.

Fresh soft meat, 12 to box—	
Western, milk-fed, dry-pk., 18 to 24 lbs. per doz., per lb.	@27
Western, milk-fed, dry-pk., 25 to 30 lbs. to doz., per lb.	@23
Western, milk-fed, dry-pk., 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., per lb.	@19
Western, milk-fed, dry-pk., 43 to 46 lbs. to doz., per lb.	@20
Western, corn-fed, dry-pk., 18 to 24 lbs. to doz., per lb.	@25
Western, corn-fed, dry-pk., 25 to 30 lbs. to doz., per lb.	@22
Western, corn-fed, dry-pk., 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., per lb.	@18½
Western, corn-fed, dry-pk., 43 to 46 lbs. to doz., per lb.	@19½
Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 5 to 4 lbs. to pair	@42
Philadelphia, fancy roasters	@26
Phila. and L. I., aver. 6 to 7 lbs. to pair	@22
Nearby, squab, per pair	1.00@1.25
Virginia, milk-fed, 5 to 7 lbs. to pair	@—
Western, dry-pk., milk-fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair	@18
Western, dry-pk., corn-fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair	16½@17
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, 8 lbs. and over	@19
Other Western, scalded, 10 lbs. and over	@19½
Other Western, scalded, mixed weights	@17
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@19½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	16½@17
Old Cocks, per lb.	14½@15
Fowl—bbls.—	
Southern and S.W., dry-pk., avg. best	@16½
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per doz.	@6.50
Ohio and Michigan spring ducks	@18
Geese, Wisconsin, fancy	@20

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby choice	@16
Fowls, heavy	@17
Roosters	@12
Ducks, State, Spring	@18
Geese, per lb.	@15

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	@33½
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	@34
Creamery, Firsts	@32
Process, Extras	@25
Process, Firsts	@23½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	@29
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	@27½
Fresh gathered, firsts	@26½
Fresh gathered, seconds	@25
Fresh dirties, No. 1	@—
Fresh chex, good to choice	@17

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade	@3.30
Nitrate of soda—spot	@3.25
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	@21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 8 to 12 per cent. ammonia	3.20 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	3.50 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13½% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	@2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	@3.90
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	@3.90

